

Vol. LXXIII. No. 11

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., December 12, 1934 Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

1874

1934

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1923), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 21, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXIII. No. 11. December 12, 1934.

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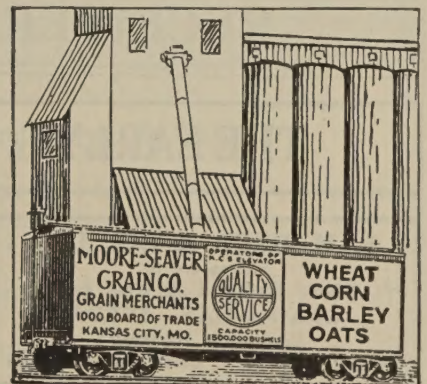
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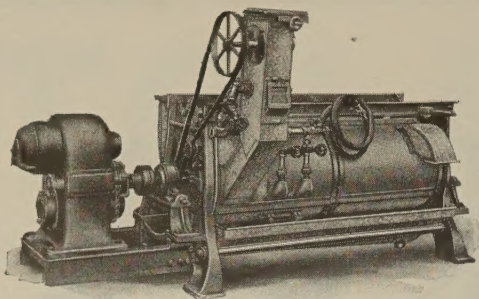
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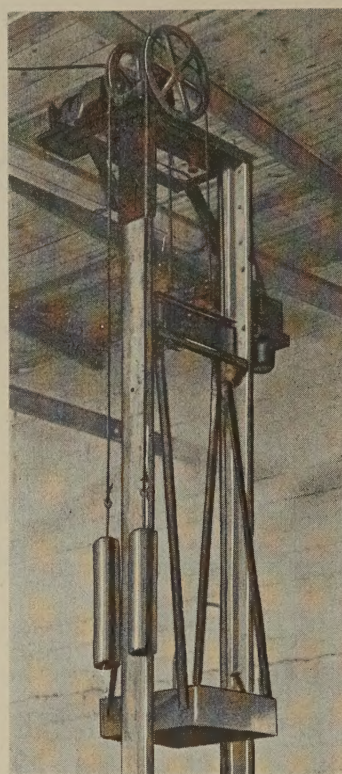
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 CONVEYORS

COMPRESSION develops the tremendous strength of the FLEXCO HD joint. The recessed plates and teeth embed in the belt, producing a smooth, powerful, tight butt joint of balanced pull. Plies cannot work against each other and separate in belt ends. Remarkable service records are developed by these fasteners and thousands of plants use nothing else. Made of steel or Monel Metal. Templates, wrenches and punches supplied to facilitate application. Sold by jobbers and belting houses in five sizes. Consulting service given gladly regarding any belt joining.

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING COMPANY
 4692 Lexington Street, Chicago
 In England at 135 Finsbury
 Pavement, London, E. C. 2

U. S. PAT. 1,382,799

THE COMPRESSION PRINCIPLE

Buy Christmas Seals

SEASON'S GREETINGS
 1934



Help Fight Tuberculosis



This farmer's fence rusted out too soon!

Sell him fence with Two-Way rust protection

Two Types of Steel Posts

both nationally known brands—



RED TOP POST

Reinforced Studded Tee type, with handy fastener identified by the well known "red top."



KEYSTONE POST

Tee Rail type with positive fastener identified by a handsome "aluminum stripe."



(73)

Poor fence, without *enough* copper in the steel and with only a thin, skimpy, protective coating of zinc, is a money loser for both the farmer and the dealer. It simply can't withstand the bad corrosive conditions in this climate. **Build a profitable fence business. Sell Red Brand—the fence that stubbornly resists rust—in two important ways.**

A thicker coating of zinc

Red Brand fights rust, first, with a special (heat-treated) Galvannealed zinc coating **MUCH THICKER** than on ordinary galvanized fence wire. Galvannealing makes possible this thicker coating, and fuses it right *into* the steel, so it doesn't crack or flake off. Galvannealing is protected by 12 U. S. patents, controlled by Keystone.

Enough copper in the steel

Red Brand fights rust, second, with a *real* copper bearing steel that lasts at least **TWICE** as long as steel without copper. No more brittle, flaky rust—the kind that causes pitting, pockmarking and premature wire failure. Red Brand stubbornly resists rust *clear to the core*.

Red Brand costs your customers only a little more than poor fence. But they get a fence that's there to stay. You build a profitable fence business.

Dealer prices—Agency details

New Catalog describes Red Brand hog, field and poultry Fence, Red Top and Keystone Steel Fence Posts, and other wire and fencing products. This catalog, dealer prices, and all agency details, are sent on request.

Fence may now be purchased under N. H. A.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
 2173 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois

RED BRAND FENCE
Fights rust 2 Ways! **GALVANNEALED**
Copper Bearing

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT

Engineers

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

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542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

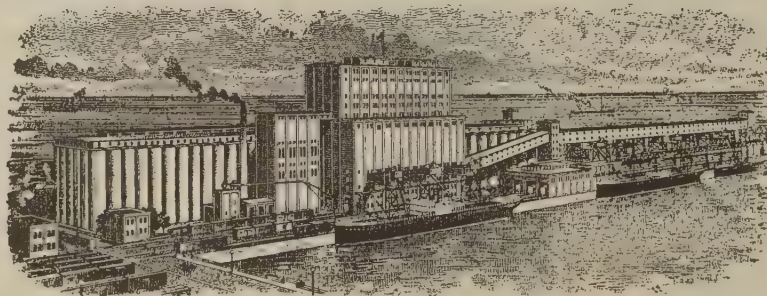
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105 W. Adams St., Chicago

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Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
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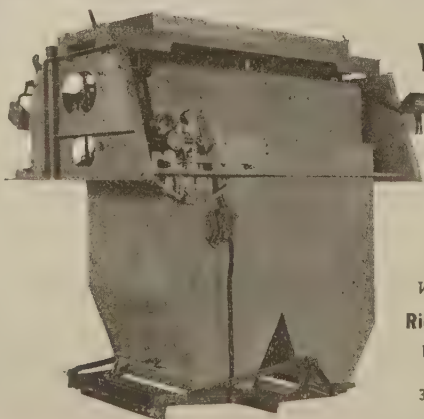
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Your Old Scales

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Factory: Clifton, N. J.
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Modernize on Cups, Too!

While you're rehabilitating your mill and elevators don't forget that matter of new cups. Here's our guarantee: Regardless of what capacity you get from other cups, Superior cups will give you more.

Let Us Prove It!

K.I. Willis Corporation

MOLINE, ILLINOIS
SOLE MAKERS OF

SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS



(Patented)

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Carl Younglove
is now associated with
W. A. KLINGER, INC.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Builders of Grain Elevators,
Wood or Concrete Construction

IS THERE ANYONE
who doesn't know that
loose ends of clothing
can catch on a perfectly
smooth revolving shaft
and with a death grip?

IF SO—
TELL
HIM ALL YOU KNOW
ABOUT IT!

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

We have been taking your journal for about eight years and would certainly be lost without it.—Voda Co-op. Ass'n, Alfred Rensmeyer, mgr., Voda, Kan.

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

WE SPECIALIZE

in Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.



CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
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CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No back-legging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants. Protected by U. S. Patents. Others applied for.

Write for information and prices

B. I. Weller

Sole Manufacturer

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

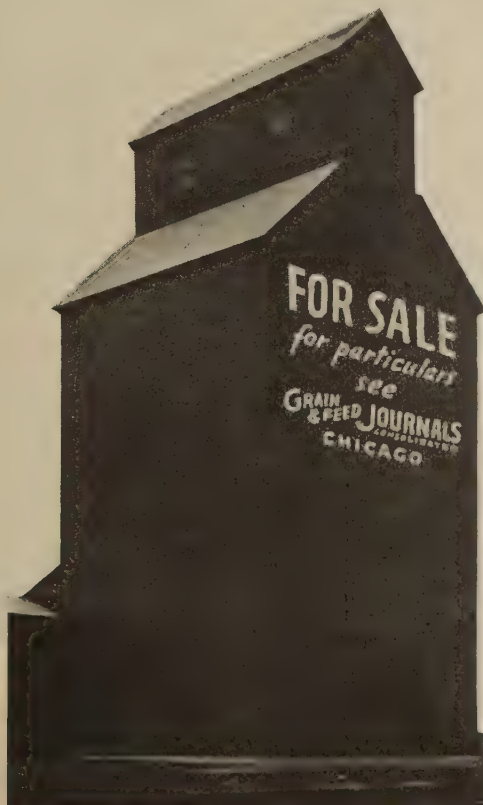
Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Good luck to the Grain & Feed Journals. I take special interest in those pages devoted to feeding and feeds.—John A. Park, Mexico City, Mexico.



SPONTANEOUS IGNITION

OCCURS FROM IMPROPER
STORAGE OF:

BREWERS' GRAINS
DISTILLERS' GRAINS
MIXED DAIRY FEEDS
CORN GLUTEN
HAY

A feed mill in Ohio just burned from spontaneous ignition of brewers' grains. The fire department was standing by while attempt was being made to move the grain, but the fire got beyond control.

ASK YOUR INSURANCE OFFICE FOR
INSTRUCTIONS ON STORAGE
AND HANDLING.

Association of Mill and Elevator
Mutual Insurance Companies

230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois

What Burocracy Is Doing to the Farmer

From an address by ASHER HOWARD, Minneapolis, before Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n

As the result of agitation and criticism we perfected a political burocracy and supplied it with \$500,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to make prices on farm products in this country satisfactory. All this in face of the fact that for 46 centuries various governments had attempted to repeal the law of supply and demand and fix prices without a single success recorded.

The Farm Board said wheat was worth \$1.25 per bushel and cotton 18 cents per pound, and that these commodities were not going below those levels in price, and while they operated they wrecked our marketing machinery, killed the demand for American flour in foreign countries; antagonized every importer in Europe; and when prices had declined to the lowest level in 300 years they finally traded some of their wheat for coffee that was being burned in steam engines for fuel and dumped into the sea down in Brazil.

When that burocratic group finished the job they were convinced that they could hold prices on world produced and world consumed commodities just as easily as they could hold back the tides or the Hudson Bay breezes.

There is an old moss-covered tombstone down in New England on which is chiseled this inscription:

"Here lies my wife—Samantha Proctor,
She caught a cold and didn't doctor;
She couldn't stay—she had to go,
Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

When the Farm Board was finally laid to rest in the cemetery of economic follies we were all happy in singing:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

It is a surprising fact, but it is true that burocracy loses many battles, but it never surrenders.

When burocracy abandoned the idea of controlling prices on farm products, it went into the business of controlling production, and how well they are doing that job!

Burocracy is now solving the problem of scarcity in the midst of plenty by eliminating the plenty, and now we propose to increase wealth by destroying wealth.

We are solving the problem of distribution of farm products among the needy by making prices high and products scarce and we're all going to have an abundance by creating scarcity.

We order every third row of cotton plowed under to make prices high so every family will have more clothing.

We leave our lands idle to raise the price of corn and wheat in order that hungry families may have more wheat cakes and corn bread.

We ruthlessly slaughter pregnant sows and millions of little pigs to raise the price of pork on the theory that every hungry family will have more pork chops on the platter.

We spend billions of dollars on dams in the desert which increases the acreage of fertile land, while hiring farmers to leave fertile acres unplowed.

We hire farmers to leave corn land idle in order to decrease the production of corn, and then rush trainlots of oil and tar to the corn fields to save the crop from chinch bugs in order to produce more corn.

One group of burocrats hire scientists to wage war on the cotton boll weevil, the corn borer, black rust in wheat, and the hog cholera germ in order that we may produce more, while another group orders the destruction of these crops in order that we may produce less.

The Farm Board success in controlling prices has been duplicated by the marked success of the A. A. A. in properly controlling production as shown by the fact that we are now importing oats from Argentina, flax from India, rye from Poland and wheat, barley and hay from Canada, and every state importing grain and feedstuffs from the few states that have a normal supply.

That's burocracy in action.

Don't criticize! Don't criticize!

Well, during the past eighteen months the great majority of those who even did not agree have withheld their criticism.

Don't criticize unless you have something better to offer.

Well, I'm going to criticize, and I have something better to offer.

Keep the old ship of state out of Russian

waters before we have another Titanic disaster. Head back for a United States port.

On board are 125,000,000 persons and they want to travel the course chartered by the Chicago Democratic platform on which the President stood 100% when we started this cruise.

Something better? Then give us a sound and stable currency for measuring the value of our contracts, goods, merchandise and properties.

Something better? Destroy useless, obnoxious surpluses by plowing under one in three of all boards, bureaus, commissions and departments, beginning with A. A. A. and ending with XYZ.

Something better? Then put this government back into the business of managing its own business instead of trying to dictate the management of every citizen's business.

No government ever spent so much money on farmers, and farmers were never more hopelessly bankrupt.

No government ever spent so much money to create jobs for the unemployed, and yet we are told officially that 20 million people will be on government relief this winter.

Burocracy doles out a half billion dollars to farmers which it has taken away from the nation's consumers, and then it takes the half billion away from the farmers in the increased prices they pay for commodities consumed. That's solving the farm problem.

Burocracy pays labor a half billion dollars more for labor, and then takes it away in the increased price of the products labor consumes. That's solving the labor problem.

Everybody gets rich taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another.

Taxation Excessive.—In 1932, before we decided to spend our way out of the depression, the cost of government in this country was 14½ billion dollars, national, state and local, and the entire wealth produced by 125 million people was only 40 billion dollars.

What did that mean?

It meant that one-third of the nation's annual production of wealth was taken by burocracies and tax eaters.

It meant that the average citizen worked one day in three, without pay, for governmental expense.

It meant that the entire product of one mine out of three, one factory out of three, and one farm out of three was confiscated for governmental expense.

It meant a toll bridge across the Mississippi River, with the agricultural country to the west and the industrial country to the east, where both the farmer and the manufacturer must leave one-third of their products as toll.

Whether you owned any property or not; whether you ever saw a tax receipt or not you paid a part of it in every purchase of groceries or hardware; in every article of clothing you bought; in every piece of farm machinery, fuel or lumber, and you could no more escape it than you could break away from the atmosphere that surrounded you.

It meant that the farmers of his nation could no longer exchange their products for the products of the factory. Then, instead of solving tax problem, we organized the A. A. A. to boost farm prices, the N. R. A. to boost industrial prices, and we've finally solved the nation's problems just as effectively as the seven foot Indian out on the reservation solves the problem of lengthening his blanket. The blanket was long enough at the top, but it was two feet short at the bottom, so he cut two feet off the top and sewed it onto the bottom.

Fourteen billions for governmental expense in a nation that produces 40 billions in wealth.

The farmers of this country produced 5,200,000,000 bus. of grain in 1932. They produced 13,000,000 bales of cotton, and they produced and sold 75,000,000 head of live stock.

When taxes took 73% of the farmer's income in 1932 it took his total income from the production of 3,800,000,000 bus. of grain; his total income from producing 9,500,000 bales of cotton, and his total income from producing 55,000,000 head of hogs, sheep and cattle.

Expansion Has Ceased.—For the first time, every nation is equipped with modern machinery for the production of its own supplies.

For the first time, expansion in the United States has ceased and immigration is barred. For the first time, we are looking out over

tariff walls, that reach to the moon, at other nations which have erected equally effective tariff walls.

Our prosperity at present depends upon trade and commerce between the people of 48 great nations within our own empire.

It depends upon putting idle men, idle factories, idle box cars and idle capital to work, and they simply cannot be put to work under burocratic dictatorships, nor while this government uses the taxpayers' money for engaging in business in competition with him.

In the mad scramble for wealth, the word "patriotism" has been eliminated from our dictionary. Our ancestors poured out their life's blood on a thousand battlefields in order that you and I might live under a flag that stood for human rights and human liberty—in order that you and I might control government instead of being controlled and regimented by it, and while we neglected our duties as citizens, professional politicians, without a drop of patriotic blood in their veins, scrambled for the control of the fourteen and one-half billion dollars that we annually contribute in taxes.

We are all stockholders in the greatest corporation on this earth—"The United States of America"—and our Board of Directors—the Congress of the United States—has surrendered its law-making powers to burocracies whose mere edict is law.

We Are Going to Have a Revolution.—The soap box orator on the corner is wildly cheered when he says the modern Gibbon is already aborn who will write the "Story of the Rise and Fall of the American Republic."

He says we are going to have a revolution in this country.

I agree with him.

We're going to have a revolution, but it won't be the one he's thinking about.

The revolution we're going to have is not a bloody revolution. It's going to be a political revolution.

We are going to weld the liberty loving, law abiding, patriotic men and women of every race, creed and party into one solid mass, and, in a great tidal wave of indignation, we're going to sweep the misfits and incompetents out of official positions, high and low, return the management of this government to patriots; and under individual initiative and enterprise, we'll start the wheels of production, transportation and distribution once more, and we'll have prosperity and happiness by producing and distributing wealth—instead of trying to obtain it by taxing our people for contributions to idleness and destruction.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4¼x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5¼ inches. Cloth \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Grain Carriers

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended Nov. 24 totaled 27,938, compared with 32,140 during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Winnipeg, Man.—A com'ite of the Grain Exchange and representatives of the railroads conferred recently on lower rates on feed grain to the United States after the close of lake navigation.

St. Louis, Mo.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n rejected by a large majority the plea of the Administration for ratification of the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty.

Sarnia, Ont.—An explosion occurred Nov. 26 on barge No. 137 of Midland, which was loaded with grain for winter storage. The damage by fire, estimated as \$5,000, was confined to the after end of the boat and the galley.

Fort William, Ont.—Insurance rates on vessels leaving after 12 noon Dec. 1 were raised, leading to feverish activity in loading grain. A second increase went into effect Dec. 5, midnight, and the third, Dec. 9 to Dec. 12.

The Illinois Central has been denied permission to establish a rate of 11 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Dimmick, Coulton, Mendota, Henkel and Sublette, Ill., to Chicago without observing the long and short haul clause of the transportation act.

Chicago, Ill.—The last southbound tow of the Inland Waterways Corp. over the Illinois waterway for this season left on Nov. 28. Corporation officials declared indications are that the Illinois waterway has yielded the barge line 160,000 tons this season, compared with 60,000 last year. Plans for completion of the Calumet harbor terminal project are being pushed, and the federal government has set aside \$2,814,000 toward it.

Portland, Ore.—West coast grain exporters are pleading with the North Pacific Coast Freight Bureau for free back hauls of east-bound wheat which will permit them to ship Pacific Northwest wheat by rail to the middle west and southeast on a parity with interior trade. The coast trade contends that interior handlers have inadequate facilities for smutting and cleaning the wheat, therefore shipment from points of origin to their coast plants should be free. The interior handlers deny the contention. A compromise decision is expected.

Corn Regulations in Germany

A new set of corn regulations are now in effect in Germany. Corn grown in Germany or imported from abroad has to be sold, refined, or otherwise utilized only thru the Reich Grain Bureau and with its consent.

Those who wish to trade in imported or German corn must offer it immediately to the Reich Grain Bureau for sale. While the Bureau, as a rule, must limit itself to the purchase of the corn offered to it, it is not compelled to accept any offer. It may import corn only in exceptional cases, and must pay an adequate price for the corn bought by it.

The Reich Government can fix the sales price, and may establish minimum quantities which will be sold to an individual. It may also establish prices and price spreads which must be adhered to and may issue special regulations as to the utilization of the corn.

Warehouses storing corn in Germany must report to the Bureau their stocks, with the name of the actual owner and the amount stored.

Barge Rate on Oats

Speaking before the Mississippi Valley Ass'n at St. Louis on Nov. 26, Major-General T. Q. Ashburn, pres. of the Inland Waterways Corp., federal barge line agency, defended barge transportation as being in the "public interest," and reported details of the barge rate on "imported" oats. He said, in part:

When a government institution desired to buy Argentine oats and Pacific Coast oats, due to a shortage in the midwest, and to utilize such oats for seed purposes, the railroads immediately asked for a 21-cent rate on Argentine oats, but carefully refrained from asking for a specific lower rate on Pacific Coast grain.

The Federal Barge Lines, after consulting with the Sec'y of Agriculture re his position towards an 80 per cent rate on grain, received from him a communication saying:

"May we suggest that the reduction in rates be made general for the movement of grain from New Orleans to specific points in the south. This would be in effect continuing the precedent you established a year ago, and would not discriminate with respect to kinds and sources of such grain."

This matter was laid before the Advisory Board of the Inland Waterways Corporation and the Sec'y of War, and a rate of 16.8 cents per hundred was authorized for Argentine oats; this rate being 80 per cent of the proposed all-rail rate, for which application has been made.

I pointed out to the Sec'y of War that if the same rates on Argentine oats from New Orleans to St. Louis, and points beyond, were offered to Pacific Coast grain, this grain would be bought in our country, and not in the Argentine, thus affording the producing farmer a market, and letting the farmer who needed seed oats help his fellow farmer on the Pacific Coast.

Manifestly here was an opportunity of which advantage could be taken by the Federal Barge Lines to perform a great public service, because of its equipment, with a corresponding profit to itself, which did not appeal to its competitors. Do you believe for an instant that the Federal Barge Lines should have allowed the railroads to pour Argentine oats into the middle west for seed purposes, while denying to the Pacific Coast farmer an equal opportunity?

The Dollar and the Tax

Take a dollar out of your pocket, it's yours—you can do anything you like with it. But you can't buy a dollar's worth of commodities or services.

The reason for that is that about 25 per cent of your dollar has to go to government. If you use it to buy theatre tickets, gasoline, cigarettes, electricity, clothing, or anything else, 25 per cent of the cost, on the average, will represent taxes.

There aren't enough large-income persons in the country to make a dent in meeting the cost of government. The great bulk of taxes are taken from the ordinary person—and they are taken indirectly. Instead of writing the tax collector a check, most of our citizens pay their taxes unknowingly during the course of daily living. Rent is higher than it would be because the landlord must pay taxes. Salaries are smaller because the employer is heavily taxed. Food is more costly because the farmer, the processor, the transporter, and the final seller are all taxed. So it goes, thru everything we need and use.

Don't be fooled. Everyone pays taxes—everyone is in danger of being forced to pay more. A reduction in taxation thru less tax spending is essential.—Williamstown (Mich.) *Enterprise*.

Calendars Received

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y., is supplying its many friends with an attractive calendar for 1935. Each of its 13 sheets shows three months in equal size, the preceding month, the current month, and the following month. The current month is shown in a bolder type facing than the others. The 13 sheets are used to include the month of December, 1934. Each sheet also shows in attractive half-tones the solving of difficult power transmission problems with Morse Silent and Roller Chain Drives, and Flexible Couplings.

Consumer Resistance to Regimentation

By DR. ALONZO E. TAYLOR, before Millers National Federation

One of the greatest difficulties in the present scheme of regimentation of producers, here and abroad, is that it cannot take account of the consumer. The head of the great British railway services recently delivered an address to the effect that in the hands of the consumer is the monkeywrench that can be thrown into any regimentation of producers anywhere in the world. They have the monkeywrench and they can throw it.

Gradually, the consumer finds that regimentation of the producer does not increase the purchasing power of his income. Gradually, consumer resistance is built up.

If you wish to study consumer resistance in the use of bread, go to London, Berlin, Paris, and Rome. London, with the world's price of wheat, and with a bread supply efficiently baked; Berlin, Paris, Rome, with artificial prices of wheat, far above the context of the other commodities. If you gentlemen feel that, under the processing tax, you have had trouble, consult with your brethren in France, all of whom have become bootleggers, clear to the top. A year ago, the only decent roll I could buy in Paris was a roll from Belgium, bootlegged in on a truck that morning.

By a congressional appropriation of \$13,000,000, the A.A.A. will try to transfer the cost of administering the Bankhead cotton control from the cotton producers to the general taxpayers.

Penn Bros. have petitioned the U. S. district court at Louisville, Ky., for an injunction, restraining the government from collecting the 25% tax on tobacco growers who failed to sign the crop reduction agreement.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Elevator and warehouse for sale with grinding and seed cleaning equipment on Santa Fe track. H. A. Caton, Winfield, Kans.

WYOMING—35,000 bus. iron clad cribbed elevator for sale; modern; electric; 5,000 bus. bean elevator; warehouses; on U. P. R. R. only elevator at point; large territory; sacrifice. Write Burns Elevator, Burns, Wyo.

NORTH CENTRAL IOWA—Rural country elevator and residence for sale. Capacity 20,000 bu. Av. volume 175,000. In excellent condition. Also coal and feed houses. For information, 73W5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 73Y2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad

MICHIGAN—One 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Leonidas, Mich.; also one 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Athens, Mich., for sale. Both handling grain, seeds, beans, flour, onions, potatoes and feeds of all kinds, in good farming community. Bargains if taken at once—will sell one or both. Write Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Indiana.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Our line of elevators and yards in N. Ill., all together or each unit separate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

CENTRAL OKLA.—Elevator, feed mill and coal yard for sale; all in first class condition; doing good business. For information write 73Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

MINNESOTA—Quick Sale Bargain—First class 60 bbl. flour and feed mill for sale in good location. This is a real buy, come and see, no agents. J. J. Johnson, Granite Falls, Minn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED POSITION as manager of a wire office, or a good country grain station; references furnished. E. A. Benedict, Oxford, Ind.

POSITION WANTED as manager of line or farmers elevator; had 18 yrs. exper. grain and sidelines; in Central Illinois. Write 73X5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of elevator; grain buying for mill; or bookkeeping; 15 years' experience handling grain, feed and sidelines; will consider any state; furnish best references; will make personal interview. Write 73Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

POPCORN WANTED

POPCORN

We buy ear or shelled, new or old crop, any quantity, all varieties. Send samples. Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St., St. Louis, Missouri.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

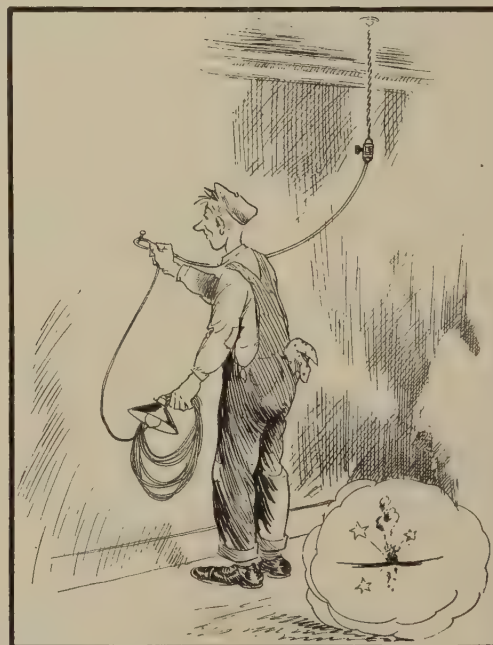
Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special." All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
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sez

LOONEY LUKE



"There's nothin' like a nice handy nail to loop the wire around when you're running an extension from a light. Pretty soon the loop may begin to sputter and spark—and next thing you know your job'll go up in smoke with the building."
—National Retailers' Mutual Insurance Co.

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that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9½x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 72. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BOWSER NO. 35 Ear Corn Grinder for sale. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

HOLT OATS HULLER and V-drive; guaranteed. 73U8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD Truck dump; corn sheller; automatic Avery scale; large hopper scale all for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

9x12 ROLLER MILL, Sprout Waldron, RO Bearings, gear driven differential. Write 73U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EAR CORN-GRAIN FEEDER: Factory rebuilt variable proportioning feeders for hammer mills. Nickle Engineering, Saginaw, Michigan.

BARGAIN—No. 3 J. B. Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. ball bearing motor, texrope drive, dust collector, piping, etc., in first class condition, all for \$300. A. F. Roberts, Sabetha, Kans.

MOISTURE TESTERS for sale—12 section, 6 moisture testers each. Original cost \$150; for sale at \$50 per section. Fully equipped. For particulars write Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis.

ONE 22" MONARCH BALL Bearing Attrition Mill for sale complete with belts, shafting, drive pulleys, etc. Also one 40-h.p. Fairbanks Oil Engine in perfect condition. Reasonable. Ware & Rice, Box 142, W. Farmington, Ohio.

STEDMAN TYPE A 20x18-in. hammer mill for sale direct connected with 40-h.p. A-C motor and starter; entire outfit used only four months; guaranteed like brand new. Lincoln Farm Products Corp., 407 East 31st Street, New York City.

ELEVATOR MACHINERY—Two 80-foot 12-inch belts with 10x5 cups, complete with head pulley and boots, Victor No. 1 sheller, Stone buhr grinder, 20-hp. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, No. 16 clipper seed cleaner, 4 wagon dumps, pulleys, hangers, line shafting, etc. We buy and take down elevators, what have you? S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

MACHINES FOR SALE

HALF TON FEED Mixer, cheap for cash. 73U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

40-IN. BAR-NUN HAMMER Mill, 60-h.p. Good condition. 73U9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CORN CUTTER and grader, aspirator, used very little. 73U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL for 20 to 40-h.p. Used for only a short time. Write 73U7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER, one ton capacity, guaranteed good running order. Write 73U5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICALLY NEW Sprout, Waldron attrition mill for sale; fully equipped with cleaner, Westinghouse motor and blower; ready to run; will sacrifice. For particulars address Barneyway Popcorn Co., St. James, Minn.

MACHINES WANTED

CORN CUTTER & GRADER wanted; state price, condition. E. E. Meyer, Logan, Pa.

SCALES FOR SALE

1—300 BUSHEL, 1—200 bushel, 1—100 bushel Grain Hopper Scales for sale. 1 Richardson 10 bushel Automatic Grain Dump Scale. Reconditioned and guaranteed. Priced reasonable. 73W2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

ENGINE WANTED

25-H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE, Type Y Oil Engine wanted; must be in good condition. Write 73X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

RAT POISON

RAT LUNCHES for sale, newly discovered rat and mouse killer; ready to use, no other bait to buy. \$1.00 buys trial box, \$3.50 buys a carton of 300 lunches prepaid. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Iowa.—Salesmen wanted.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets of form shown, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets.

Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 ins. **Order Form 62. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.** Weight 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

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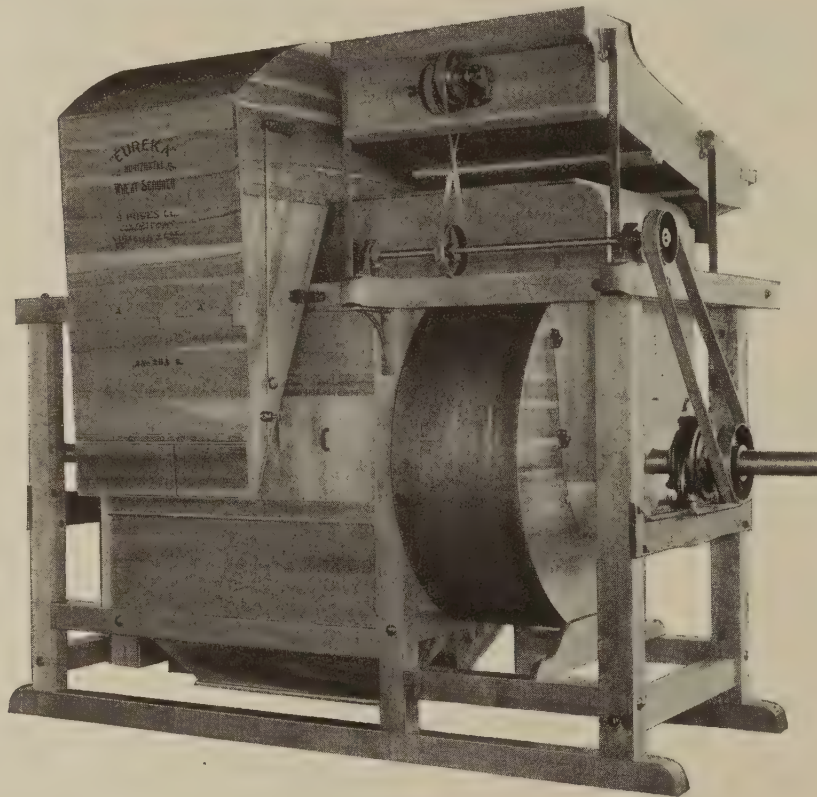
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| Bought of | | | | |
| Load of | | | | |
| Price | Per Cwt. | Gross | Lbs. | |
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| Driver | on. off. | Net | Lbs. | |
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| Weigher. | | | | |

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

Two of these modern Eureka scourers (No. 26-A, the largest size) are installed in the new elevator of the Pacific Continental Grain Co., Vancouver, Wash.

*shoes of
both scourers
fitted with
patented
Eureka
Buhler Drive*



*completely
equipped
with ball-
bearings on
cylinder
shafts and
counter-
shafts*

These scourers were reported by the experienced operator in charge to be the best of any make, style or size he has used. The scouring cases are specially designed for Northwestern soft white wheat, which in many instances is quite brittle. Thorough scouring and excellent results have been obtained from these efficient, capable, quiet, smooth-running Eureka Scourers.

GRAIN CLEANING
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for ELEVATORS, FLOUR,
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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

OVERBIDDING the market may get Hi Overbidder a few loads of grain, but it is also likely to net him a loss on the business.

ATTEMPTING to handle wheat through an elevator for two cents a bushel is a form of idiocy that entitles the elevator operator to a padded cell. It is just impossible!

THE CORN BORER does not thrive in a dry climate, and little is heard of it now, either because the appropriation for its "extermination" has been exhausted, or because of the drouth.

SOME COUNTRY grain dealers are taking advantage of the light movement of grain to overhaul and rejuvenate their plants, thus utilizing labor that is obtainable at reduced wages and preparing to facilitate the marketing of large crops next year.

OWNERS OF concrete elevators who permit contractors to leave wood forms about top of walls erected must bear in mind that wood is combustible and the more wood they tolerate in or about their elevator, the less chance they have for operating a fireproof plant.

SEEDSMEN, who have large stocks on hand as usual, are cautioned against selling too soon. Some of the wisest men in the trade are confident that during the winter buyers will become educated to the present high level of prices and come in with a final rush for spring planting.

FEED GRINDERS who are well equipped with mixers and ingredients should be able to render most valuable assistance to feeders in the drouth stricken districts. The closer study given each feeder's problem the sooner will the grinder learn what is needed to help his patron.

IF THE NEW FEDERAL rules for grading grains are antagonistic to the interests of growers and country shippers, then it behooves them to make an organized effort to have the rules changed. Tolerating impractical conditions without even a protest invites their maintenance.

OWNERS OF EVERY plant handling or grinding grain can help to check the spread of fire by installing iron-covered automatically closing fire doors between all rooms or departments of their plants. The heat of every fire causes a draft and helps to expedite the spread of the flames. Walls checking the spread of fire help fighters to control it.

TRAMP IRON never did improve the quality of the feed ground, but it has wrecked many a good mill, killed some grinders and always increased the amount of power used each day. In fact metal in grain has made it far more expensive and more hazardous for grinders to go without separators on the feed ahead of their mills than to install the best obtainable.

TRUCKERS seem to have been imposing upon many Kansas elevator operators by asking the use of their weighing facilities to such an extent that the elevator men have finally protested and are now charging 50 cents a load for weighing heavily laden trucks. They should charge one dollar for both gross and tare and always enter weights in ink when they issue a certificate of weight, otherwise their certificates may be altered.

ERADICATION of wild garlic is being successfully accomplished in many counties of Southern Indiana by means of the winter plowing campaign inaugurated two years ago by Purdue University. Several county agents are earning well deserved praise for their efforts toward lining up the farmers to rid their fields of this wheat pest, an activity more becoming to the agents than engaging in marketing pools of evanescent character.

PRICE BOOSTING defeats itself according to the sec'y of agriculture. Believe it or not, he appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 7 and testified that freight rates should not be raised because they were already so high that farmers have turned to other methods of shipping crops to market, thus reducing the volume of agricultural freight. Boosting the price of agricultural products will effect the same result.

MARKET TIPSTERS who hesitate to back up their market convictions with their own names, surely have not much faith in the advice they attempt to sell. Any market service which is worthy of the name will be issued by an individual who has the courage of his convictions. Real students of market movements are not always right, but if they are honest with their clientele, they will at least be willing to sign their real name to their price predictions.

SINCE the election there has been a noticeable let down in the threats against business emanating from the bureaucrats. They have quit talking of cracking down and are inviting businessmen to discuss policies. Instead of pressing for the enactment of legislation putting teeth into the grain futures act and for stringent licensing of handlers of farm products this political clap-trap could be postponed indefinitely to the profit of the demagogues as well as the farmers.

SOME DAY the railroad companies will make up their minds to engage in the transportation business. A few only have begun to run trucks and buses, most transportation companies doing business by rail limiting their service to that inflexible path thru force of habit. It took the railroad companies forty years to make up their minds to absorb all the express companies. As the owners of the real backbone of our transportation system the railroad companies are best qualified to co-ordinate their rail service with the carriage of freight and passengers by motor vehicle on highways maintained by the gasoline taxes.

ADVOCATES of trade organizations have a strong argument for support in their experience with the codes. The grain exchanges and the country elevators had been strongly organized in boards of trade and state ass'ns for many years before their co-operation was asked by the administration, and they very soon got codes that were workable. Aside from a few small locals the feed dealers of the nation were unorganized and the few public spirited feed handlers who worked strenuously to hold together an effective national body have been unable to get a code out of Washington to this date, with the expiration of the N. I. R. A. only six months away.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 12, 1934



CHRISTMAS comes again with its many kindly courtesies and more thoughtful consideration for those we contact, awakening in the hearts of all a brotherly regard and an earnest wish for health, prosperity and happiness for others. Such is the wish of the staff of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. May our many friends and patrons have a most delightful Christmas Holiday.

HANDLERS OF MOLASSES feed, brewers' and distillers' grains, as well as gluten or any grain which contains an excessive amount of moisture, should profit from the disastrous experiences of other handlers who have recently discovered smoke coming from their stored feeds. If you must store grain of this character in bulk, by all means place it in bins equipped with thermometers that will sound an alarm when the grain starts to heat, then your plant may be saved from the flames.

IF THE SCOFFLAWS, who persist in denouncing the provisions of the country elevator code, would carefully analyze its provisions and write the Country Elevator Code Authority their real objections to any of the provisions, changes might easily be obtained. Few lines of trade have obtained less onerous code conditions under which to conduct their business than the country elevator operators. Adherence to Article VII of the code would surely reduce unfair methods of competition to the permanent profit of all concerned.

FIRE BARRELS have long been recognized as the most efficient apparatus for extinguishing fires in their incipency, principally because every individual seems to recognize that water will extinguish fire, and if the barrels are kept filled with a non-freezing solution, the chances of extinguishing fires before they get beyond control is greatly increased. Statistics compiled by many conscientious insurance authorities have credited the water barrel with contributing to the extinguishment of more fires than any other single agency. While every property owner who is anxious to prevent a fire will provide other apparatus for extinguishing fires, he will never go long without well filled water barrels at every convenient point.

NOTWITHSTANDING much of the wheat and corn acreage was plowed up or kept in idleness last season and more of it has been allotted to idleness the coming season, we continue to import rye from Poland, wheat, oats and barley from Canada and oats and corn from the Argentine, and recent reports have it that the Argentine Government has accumulated a large stock of low grade wheat that would be a choice food for chickens which it will sell at a very low price. So it may be we will soon be importing more grain than we produce, unless the American farmer is given a permit to cultivate his fields in the production of any grain for which there is a real market.

LESSONS of the past are too soon forgotten; and some grain dealers' experience does not go back far enough to include a season like the present year when we must observe caution in hedging against stored grain not owned but shipped. In normal years any future can be bought as a hedge, even the most distant, if it is relatively lower than the others; but when the crop is short sound judgment dictates that purchases must be confined to old crop futures and the nearer the better to reflect current premiums on the cash grain. Conversely, when the warehouseman owns the grain in his house he can sell the distant future to advantage in a short crop year while reaping the full profit on the cash grain when merchandised.

THE BURSTING of grain storehouses, especially storage annexes, proves conclusively that many plants are not provided with sufficient supports to withstand the lateral stress of stored grain. The wrecking of these storage plants could have been prevented with a small extra expenditure when the house was originally erected, but after the side walls burst out, it is generally necessary to wreck the whole house in order to provide a dependable storage annex.

ECONOMIES effected by the introduction of anti-friction bearings in grain elevators are so marked that no grain merchant familiar with their many advantages would think of building an elevator without installing ball or roller bearings throughout and many enterprising operators of old elevators have found the installation of modern bearings a most profitable improvement. In some rejuvenated plants the reduction effected in the power requirements to operate at full capacity have made the installation of a larger power plant unnecessary and paid for the improvement in several seasons. The reduction in the fire hazard and the cost of fire insurance are also influential factors with far-sighted elevator owners.

One Result of Dust Explosion

The three explosions of grain dust in large storage elevators last month not only resulted in unusual loss of life, but destroyed much valuable property. So it is most encouraging to note in the construction of new elevators that a larger percentage of the wall area of cupola stories is being glazed and equipped with self-opening windows.

The large elevator described in this number has 35% of its cupola wall area glazed. This should prove ample to relieve the pressure of any dust explosion and thus minimize the damage to the walls and roofs.

Another most encouraging feature is that all grain handling plants are being equipped not only with the ordinary installation of dust collectors, but suction hoods are being placed wherever grain is transferred from one level to another in order to remove the dust and prevent its settling on ledges throughout the plant. Bins, garners and legs are being ventilated to permit expansion without destruction of walls.

It is the fine dust which is stirred up in the handling of grain and scattered about every plant which furnishes the material for the second and most powerful explosion, which generally wrecks the plant.

Few elevators have been greatly damaged by the first explosion because the large open spaces have been ample to accommodate the expansion caused by the explosion, but the great volume of dust dislodged by the first explosion in dirty elevators wrecks the plant.

Engineers specializing in the designing of grain handling plants fully recognize this danger and are taking every precaution to prevent a recurrence of these disastrous flare-ups in dirty houses.

While many of the explosions of the past have been traced directly to poor housekeeping, the modern elevator is so well equipped with every facility for collecting and removing dust, the number of explosions should be greatly reduced as the improved facilities have safeguarded elevators against this hazard.

Buying Stolen Grain

The prevailing high prices for all grains has stimulated the interest of thieves and some strange truckers in obtaining possession of grain without acquiring clear title. So many thieves have been disposing of their ill-gotten property to unsuspecting grain elevator men that the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has issued a special warning to its members advising them to look with suspicion on all grain offered by strangers and take particular pains to learn the identity and address of the sellers so as to assist police in locating them in case the growers of the grain later demand a second payment for the same grain.

Some regular dealers are refusing to buy grain from total strangers until they establish their identity and responsibility. Some strange truckers who have offered grain for sale have been traced by their license plates and the cautious dealers who refused to buy the contents of their trucks are much elated by their narrow escape from buying stolen grain.

The activities of the Indiana police in tracing some lots of stolen grain to feeders has caused many of them to refuse to buy corn from any traveling peddler unless he can prove his identity and prove his ownership of the grain offered. The high prices seem to be tempting the venturesome truckers to take greater chances with other people's property than ever before, so it behooves grain dealers everywhere to exercise unusual caution lest they pay for stolen grain.

Multiple Code Assessments

While the code conditions under which country elevators must be managed are most reasonable, and the assessments for the maintenance of the country elevator code authority are small, the proposed assessment of country elevator operators for each of their sidelines is intolerable.

Many country grain merchants handle sidelines more as an accommodation for their patrons than with the expectation of realizing material profit by their digression from marketing and grinding grain. Some dealers are interested in a half a dozen lines such as coal, lumber, tile, salt, fertilizer, fence posts and many of them have engaged in these sidelines at the urgent request of their grain selling patrons because no other merchant seems willing to stock the unprofitable lines.

In view of the persistent efforts being made by the code authorities controlling some of these sidelines, it would seem directly to the interest of grain dealers to avail themselves of every opportunity to protest against being required to sign more than one code or pay more than one code assessment, and that for their major line of business. They have conducted their business under so many difficult conditions during the last few years of bureaucratic interference, they have found it extremely difficult to realize a living wage from their efforts. So that if they are to continue serving their communities in unprofitable sidelines, they must obtain permanent relief from bureaucratic regulations and assessments.

Organized protests may gain them permanent relief, while silent toleration will encourage other and more onerous regulations and assessments.

The mild and the meek of any class are always the first to be sacrificed to bureaucratic domination.

The "Ever Normal Granary"

Gullible farmers who have already swallowed the hook, line and sinker of crop control and planned economy will easily be led astray into supporting the scheme dubbed by our sec'y of agriculture "the ever normal granary."

The sugar-coating of this pill is the loan to be made on grain stored in farm bins at approximately the market price. Thus by giving the grower a "put" the taxpayers, thru the government, are to be the losers in a heads I win, tails you lose arrangement.

Promoters of this scheme ignore two important factors in grain marketing. One is that it costs money to store the crop, and the other is that crops are harvested in some part of the world every month in the year. It is therefore not necessary to accumulate grain against a scarcity. Even over the high tariff grain is now being received in the United States from all quarters of the globe to make up our deficiency.

The real objection to such artificial raising of the price level is the encouragement of marginal high cost producers to continue cropping poor soils, when lower prices profitable to more efficient producers would freeze them out, and into some line of activity paying a living wage.

Western Grain Rate Decision

While satisfying no one, least of all the Commissioners, their decision in the Western Grain Rate case does contain crumbs of comfort for most of the varied interests deeply concerned.

Millers everywhere and Kansas City merchants have cause for rejoicing in that flour is to take the wheat rate and the metropolis of the Southwest gets a 1½ cent reduction to eastern consuming territory.

All of the rates are reduced from those now in effect; but the reductions disturb existing relationships by such excessive cuts as reducing the Memphis-New Orleans rate from 17c to 8c on wheat.

As bearing on the reasonableness of the rates the Commission refers to the fact that carriers' rates for the transportation of grain are 140 to 150 per cent of the pre-war rates. Admitting that the carriers need the money the Commission found that if raised above a reasonable level deeper inroads would be made upon rail traffic by competing forms of transportation. Unfortunately for the carriers this is too true, as testified by the chairman of the transportation com'te of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n in hearings on the more recent rate advance petition.

The chairman of the Commission declared himself dissatisfied with the decision in that the several grain producing sections of the Western district are not placed on a properly related basis.

One member of the Commission objected to placing flour on the same rate basis as wheat and grain shippers will concur in this view. The cost of handling flour is greater, it is more valuable and moves in less volume. Where free competition exists, as on the water, the grain shippers have always enjoyed a lower rate than the millers.

The decision gives undue preference to shippers in Western Trunk Line territory, while increasing the importance of the primary markets to the disadvantage of operators of mills at country points.

It is important to note that the decision does not fix the rates, only the maximum, and the carriers are at liberty to establish lower rates. Unless they do so coarse grains, for the first time will have to pay the same rates as wheat. This increase in the rate of corn and oats may be passed over lightly while prices of the grains are at their current high level, but with corn at 22 cents and oats at 15 cents as was the case in December, 1932, a howl will arise from the producers.

It will take some time for shippers of coarse grains to appreciate the sweet simplicity of having identical rates on wheat, coarse grains, flour, grain products and grain by-products.

A digest of the decision will be found in "Grain Carriers" department, this number.

The Elevator and the Truck

The Argentines have the correct word for the country grain dealer in their use of the term "acopiador," meaning one who accumulates, well describing the function of the shipper at a country station who receives in wagon-loads and ships out by carloads.

Grain was shipped to a distance in such large units by car that the horse-drawn wagon could not compete beyond a few miles, due to the excessive cost of teaming. This necessity for accumulation made the grain elevator indispensable.

Improvement of both truck and the highway has made it possible for the unit loaded at the farm to travel a considerable distance at a cost lower than that by rail. It follows that when a market for all the grain grown in a neighborhood can be found within trucking distance, and when the grower desires to sell, the grain elevator, as a central accumulation, becomes outmoded. It is now several years since it was found, and proved by statistics, that the very small hamlet was doomed to extinction by the longer trading radius of the motor vehicle.

The established elevator operator still retains two levers to hold trade, the necessity for weighing the grain and the provision of storage. Other factors aiding him are his dependability in contracting to deliver grain and his ability to judge the grade of the grain and to improve its quality by cleaning and mixing. It may come to pass that the country dealer will himself sell truckloads.

National Ass'n Will Meet in St. Louis

Inasmuch as the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will celebrate its 100th birthday next year it has prevailed upon the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange and the Omaha Grain Exchange to postpone their entertainment of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and permit it to be host to the 39th annual convention in 1935. Milwaukee was the first choice of the directors of the National Ass'n and Omaha was second, but both exchanges have graciously deferred to the wishes of the centenarian of St. Louis. May the National Ass'n have a program which will draw out the entire trade and celebrate the Merchants' Exchange anniversary in a manner worthy of the century of service it has performed for the producers and consumers.

Railroad Elevators Made Profitable by Private Operation

The recommendation by the co-ordinator's subordinate that the railroad companies themselves operate the elevators now leased by them to grain merchants ignores the substantial profits in merchandising grain under the present system that make it possible to keep the elevators in operation.

Divorced from merchandising and devoted exclusively to warehousing at rates to the public that would defray the cost of operation the railroad owned houses would soon be empty and remain so. How keenly railroad traffic managers appreciate the drawing power of a well managed elevator at their terminal will be apparent when we consider that one Kansas City railroad borrowed from a grain merchant all the money to pay for construction of a large and up-to-date house, the agreement being that repayment of the loan was to be on the basis of the tonnage procured by the lessee for movement over its line.

Carrier operation of the elevators will deprive the market of the advantage of cleaning and mixing to enhance the value of the lower grades of grain. Lower grades enjoy a real demand in the markets of the United States to the great advantage of growers who suffer from unfavorable weather conditions at time of harvest. Here the low grades sell at only a few cents discount under the higher grades, while under the Canadian system where mixing is prohibited No. 4 northern wheat is discounted 21 cents per bushel when delivered on contract.

The present system of leasing elevators is a natural outgrowth of the free play of economic forces that left to themselves will provide a better adjustment of relationships than any system evolved by hare-brained theorists.

The visible supply includes feed wheat imported, the market report com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade finding no practical way of avoiding this inclusion. After the duty has been paid the wheat will appear in the weekly visible report.

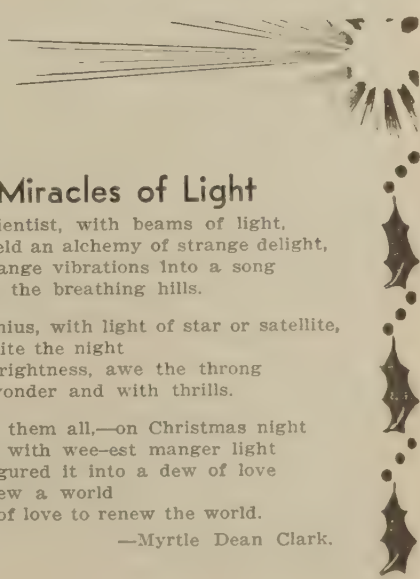
Miracles of Light

The scientist, with beams of light,
Can wield an alchemy of strange delight,
Can change vibrations into a song
To stir the breathing hills.

The genius, with light of star or satellite,
Can smite the night
With brightness, awe the throng
With wonder and with thrills.

Beyond them all,—on Christmas night
A babe with wee-est manger light
Transfigured it into a dew of love
To renew a world
A dew of love to renew the world.

—Myrtle Dean Clark.



Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Soybeans for Beer?

Grain & Feed Journals: Are soybeans used in the brewing of beer?—Wayne St. Clair.

Ans.: Altho the common varieties contain too much oil and starch it is quite possible that of the scores of varieties grown in China a few could be found containing other carbohydrates, that enzymes could ferment into a beverage. Experts on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade laugh at the idea, declaring the soybeans contain too much starch.

Where Obtain Oat Groats?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like to have the name of a Chicago wholesaler of feeds, that sells oat groats or oat midds. We use them in our feeds and are in the market for several ton.—Farmers Elevator Co., Albert M. Hamann, manager, Eldridge, Ia.

Ans.: Chicago suppliers are Quaker Oats Co., Arcady Farms Milling Co., J. J. Badenoch Co., Hales & Hunter, H. C. Knoke & Co., Pratt Food Co., Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, and Vitality Mills. A truckload could be more cheaply supplied by one of the Iowa oatmeal mills.

Minimum Carload of Sacked Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: Please tell us what weight constitutes a minimum car of grain in 100-lb. sacks, and give us also the tariff references establishing such minimum.

We have not been able to find a tariff which fixes this weight definitely.—F. S. Wertz & Son, Reading, Pa.

Ans.: The minimum carload weight is the same for sacked as for bulk grain when moving under commodity rates, as practically all grain moves.

In the extremely rare instances where no commodity rate is in effect between two points the classification tariff applies on sacked grain.

Settling for Stored Grain at Current Market Price?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like to get information on whether or not people who have brought their corn or wheat here to be stored should expect the cash premium which is now in effect. You understand, of course, that we had to ship the grain right out, as its condition would not warrant us or anybody else to store it in a bin any length of time. Some think they should be able to take their grain out of the elevator and others think they deserve the cash premium, which, of course, we cannot afford to pay.

Would feel very grateful for any information you could give us that would help in the settlement of this grain.—N. & R.

Ans.: The custom of the grain trade when grain is brought to a country elevator to be stored for the account of the owner is that it shall be sold to the operator of the elevator at the price prevailing on the day that the owner comes in to settle. It is no concern of the owner what the elevator operator does with the grain, so long as settlement is made on basis agreed upon. If the elevator operator is currently buying corn at higher prices he should pay that price on the day of settlement.

The elevator operator has no right to sell grain not his and if unable to settle, thru financial embarrassment, is liable to criminal prosecution for larceny as bailee.

The elevator operator who ships out stored grain takes a chance, even when he follows the legitimate practice of buying a future as a hedge. In normal years and on the average this practice is approved and profitable; but in 1934 bids for cash grain have been working constantly higher than the future, especially the far distant future. By following the practice consistently the loss taken this year may be more than recouped next season.

Dry Molasses Supplement?

Grain & Feed Journals: Where is there manufactured a dry molasses supplement to use in dairy feeds?—F. J. Hubbard, Lansing, Mich.

Ans.: Such product is made at Cleveland, O., by the Molaska Corporation.

Flash Point of Carbon Disulphide?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the danger of using carbon disulphide as a fumigant? I notice the insurance companies prohibit even bringing it on the premises.—S. W. S.

Ans.: Carbon disulphide, long ago discarded as a safe grain fumigant, has a flash point of -22° F. That means that it is so volatile that it gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to ignite instantly.

This vapor, when mixed with air, is highly explosive, and therein lies the danger of wrecking and setting fire to the grain elevator.

What Constitutes Damage by Fire?

Grain & Feed Journals: In your issue of Nov. 14th we notice an item to the effect that vigilance in watching brewers' grains stored in bulk saved two properties from fire. We have run up against a situation in connection with a similar loss, which we had in our Lawton warehouse and on which you may be able to give us some information. Briefly here is the story:

Smoke was reported as coming out of the building and we immediately notified the insurance adjuster who arrived at Lawton about the same time as our representative and who took full charge of the situation. Smoke continued to come out of the building in large volume but by careful handling it was possible to remove from the bins considerable undamaged brewers' grains and gluten feed. This was all handled without necessity of turning on the water until the second day when our representative happened to be absent and the insurance adjuster directed the firemen who were standing by to turn the hose on, which they did. Between the burned grains and the brewers' grains, our loss will be approximately \$4,000.00. As part of the brewers' grains and gluten feed were burned black, and likewise one of the beams, which extended through the bins shows combustion actually took place. Firemen also noticed sparks just before turning water on. We have been told informally that the insurance company is to take the position that there was no insurance liability as there was no fire. We find there is a difference of opinion. Some maintain that according to a supreme court decision unless there is actual flame there is no fire. Others, including representatives from the fire marshal's office, tell us that it is a clear case of fire damage.—Sunflower.

Ans.: Whether or not there was a fire depends on the evidence of witnesses in each particular case. If they saw flames or if the wood or contents glowed red it would be classed as a fire, otherwise not. There have been scores of cases where grain became heated and charred and where the insurance companies paid no indemnity because the spontaneous combustion did not progress to the point of ignition and flame.

The fact that grain in a bin gets smoking hot and turns black does not constitute a fire under the interpretation generally accepted by the supreme courts. Grain is considered damaged by fire only when fire actually occurs and loss is assessed only on the grain damaged by the fire.

The law on this point is well stated by Wm. R. Vance, professor of law, Yale University, in his book, "Vance on Insurance," as follows: "Insurance against loss or damage by fire does not cover damage due merely to heat, unless that heat is due directly to a hostile fire. Injury caused by spontaneous combustion with heat and smoke, but no flame or glow, is not damage by fire."

Carriers Charge for Wire?

Grain & Feed Journals: This week we had a heavy run of beans and as the market was dull we were slow in getting rid of one of the cars. We have received a bill from the Grand Trunk R.R. Co., charging us \$1. The notation on this bill reads as follows:

"Amount added to transportation charge to cover cost of wire sent to consignor File RNU 26, Rule 4—Section E, Demurrage tariff 4 R."

Will you kindly tell us about this dollar charge.

We did not request the railroad company to wire the consignor. We had no part in that action. We had no value either in storage, transportation or anything else. It strikes us as a most arbitrary charge and about as insolent as anything you could expect from the railroads, altho insolence is one of their chief stocks in trade.

In addition to the \$1 charge, we of course had to pay the penalty charge of \$6.30 for not having delivered the B/L within 48 hours.

Will you kindly advise us if this is another "hog charge" that the railroad company has made legal.

Personally we cannot understand how that the railroad company can expect to kick the shins of their customers in this manner, and make them like it.

It would seem to us that it was time for the various associations of shippers, all over the United States to get started doing something to protect their own interests.—Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

Ans.: This rule, also found in B. T. Jones' Freight Tariff 4-O as item 515, rule No. 4 permits the railroad company to wire consignor when non-perishable freight has not been disposed of and remains undelivered at the expiration of 5 days from the first 7 a. m. after notice of arrival.

Such wire notice shall not be sent when shipment is actually placed on other than public delivery tracks.

When the consignee has ordered the car placed for unloading.

When consignor has previously sent a notice by wire that the car is being held at destination for disposition instructions.

On each carload shipment as to which wire notice is sent a charge of \$1 will be assessed and collected as part of the transportation charges.

These three exceptions and three others were inserted some time ago in the tariffs at the insistence of the Chicago Board of Trade Transportation Department, which felt that the carriers were sending entirely too many wires at the expense of shippers.

The other three exceptions, apparently not applicable to the Port Huron instance are:

When consignee has paid freight charges.

* When consignor has advised either destination or road haul carrier, in writing, that such notice is not desired.

When consignor and consignee are the same and has been sent or given a notice of arrival.

A receiver or consignee of a shipment will recognize whether the handling of his shipment has placed himself within the foregoing exceptions, exempting him from the \$1 charge which the tariff makes mandatory.

Flour output of 695 identical concerns during October was 8,823,668 bbls., against 7,832,615 in October, 1933. Wheat ground was 40,206,346 bus., against 35,764,344.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 11, 12, 13. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Huron, S. D.

Jan. 25. The Mineral Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 29, 30, 31. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. —. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind., during the latter part of January.

Feb. 5, 6, 7. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Minot, N. D.

I. C. C. Decision on Western Grain Rates

Effective Apr. 1, 1935, the Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 5 announced its second decision in the Western Grain Rate Case, Docket 17,000, the first decision having been ruled out by the Supreme Court because changing economic conditions during the several years since hearing had been held made the rulings not based on existing facts.

The decision affects only rates west of the Illinois-Indiana state line.

The following specific rulings are made:

Storage stop is to be same as other transit. Inspection charge only when shipment is reconsigning and inspection at delivery points merged in delivery.

The railroads will be permitted to make a charge for a second and each subsequent stop for inspection, without any free time, where the shipment is reconsigned to another destination in the Western district, the number of stops to be reckoned from the point of last loading. There will be no charge for any additional inspection where the shipment is unloaded at the place of inspection.

Carriers directed to revise transit tariffs, with elimination of unreasonable out-of-line, backhaul and mixtures, confining mixtures to family groups and eliminating "mouse-trap" rule. Mixed carloads to be revised to confine to family mixtures and in no event mixture from transit point broader than from origin of thru rate.

Reshipment from a primary market at a proportional rate is a transit stop.

Cereal food preparations should be higher than grain and direct products.

Wheat and flour and coarse grains to take same rates.

No material change is made in the transit rules from those prescribed in connection with the original report except that storage of grain products would be considered the same as any other transit privilege.

Two free stops are provided for, and, if the stop for storage is only the second stop, no additional charge will be made; for the third and subsequent stops a charge of 2 cents per hundred pounds will be made. The carriers are denied the right to cancel the absorption of cross-town switching charges.

The rule of the Santa Fe requiring the long-haul on shipments given transit privileges is condemned, but the three-way rule, which requires the protection of the rate from the transit point to destination when same is higher than the rate from point of origin to destination, is approved.

All rates available to the primary markets will be on the basis of the local in and the proportional out, where proportional rate is in effect; that is, no through rates lower than combination will apply via the primary markets with transit where proportional rate from the market is in effect.

The following table shows all the proportional rates in cents per 100 lbs. prescribed by the Commission in the new decision and a comparison with the present rates and those which were ordered in the first decision:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Sioux City | 17.5 | 15 | 15 |
| Omaha | 17.5 | 15 | 15 |
| Kansas City | 17.5 | 15 | 15 |
| Duluth | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Peoria | 6.5 | .. | 3 |
| To Peoria from: | | | |
| Minneapolis | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Duluth | 13 | 17.5 | 12 |
| Omaha | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Kansas City | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Chicago | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| To St. Louis from: | | | |
| Sioux City | 17.5 | 16 | 16 |
| Omaha | 13.5 | 13 | 13 |
| Kansas City | 13.5 | 9 | 11 |
| Minneapolis | 20 | 17 | 15 |
| Duluth | 20 | 22.5 | 16 |
| Chicago | 12 | 12 | 6 |
| Peoria | 7 | .. | 3 |
| To Sioux City from: | | | |
| Minneapolis | 18* | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Duluth | 23* | 17 | 16 |
| To Kansas City from: | | | |
| Omaha | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Minneapolis | 23.5* | 17 | 20.5 |
| Duluth | 30* | 22.5 | 25 |
| To Omaha from— | | | |
| Sioux City | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Minneapolis | 22.5* | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| Duluth | 29* | 20 | 19 |
| To New Orleans from: | | | |
| Cairo | 26 | 16 | 16 |
| Memphis | 17 | 10 | 8 |
| St. Louis | 28.5 | 19 | 19 |
| Kansas City | 41 | 26 | 26 |
| Omaha | 42 | 32 | 32 |
| Chicago | 35.5 | .. | 25 |
| To Texas Group 3 from: | | | |
| Kansas City | 37 | 21 | 26 |
| Omaha | 45 | 27 | 32 |
| St. Louis | 37 | 23 | 26 |
| To Louisiana Group 3 from: | | | |
| Kansas City | 37 | 26 | 26† |
| Omaha | 45 | 32 | 32 |
| St. Louis | 37 | 23 | 26† |
| Memphis | 25.5 | 14 | 15 |
| Cairo | 34.5 | 20 | 23 |
| To Little Rock from: | | | |
| Kansas City | 26.5 | 16 | 20 |
| Omaha | 31 | 22 | 26 |
| St. Louis | 23.5 | 10 | 14 |
| Cairo | 20.5 | 7 | 11 |
| To Texarkana from: | | | |
| Kansas City | 31 | 16 | 20 |
| Omaha | 35 | 22 | 26 |
| St. Louis | 31 | 16 | 20 |
| Cairo | 28 | 13 | 17 |
| Memphis | 22 | 7 | 11 |
| To Memphis from: | | | |
| Omaha for Mississippi Valley | 25 | 22 | 24 |
| Omaha for Southeast | 22.5 | 22 | 24 |
| Kansas City for— | | | |
| Mississippi Valley .. | 24 | 16 | 18 |
| Southeast | 21.5 | 16 | 18 |
| St. Louis for | | | |
| Mississippi Valley .. | 11.5 | 9 | 11 |
| Southeast | 9 | 9 | 11 |

*Flat rate. †Part 7 rates were 3c higher to western Louisiana from St. Louis and 4c less from Kansas City.

As to rates from Illinois the Commission makes the following finding:

"From central Illinois to Chicago the rates of the east-and-west lines should not be based on the circuitous routes of those lines, but on distances over the shortest routes, and should be properly related on that basis to the present 11.5-cent group rate from this territory. The rates from this territory should be the same to St. Louis and Chicago, rates from other origins to be graded in proper relation thereto. The lake proportionals unduly prefer Chicago and unduly prejudice St. Louis, and should be canceled. The prescribed equality of local rates

will remove any undue preference of one of these markets over the other."

Rates break on origin to territories the same as in the original report except that to Duluth the line is moved south to the Milwaukee line from Big Stone to Lemmon. To Texas, the Hutchinson-Liberal line with border point modifications is retained. To Memphis and all of Louisiana rates break on Kansas City from all of Kansas except the extreme south-eastern part. In Louisiana, the Ruston line is eliminated.

Sec'y Wallace on Grain Futures

In his annual report to the president, issued Dec. 12, Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace says:

The Grain Futures Act should be amended and extended. The present law, enacted in 1922, has served well the purpose of a preliminary measure. It has provided a broad foundation of experience upon which to base more complete regulation of the speculative markets. However, the need for amendment and enlargement of powers under the act has been apparent for many years. At the last session of Congress a bill to amend the Grain Futures Act, H. R. 9623, passed the House of Representatives but was not reported out by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in time for Senate action before adjournment.

One of the important provisions of this bill was the power given to place a limit upon purely speculative trading on the part of any one person or firm. It provided also for the licensing of commission firms accepting orders from the public and prohibited, under severe penalty, the bucketing of customers' orders, the making of wash sales and fictitious trades, and cheating and fraud in connection with the handling of customers' orders.

There is, of course, a rather wide-spread opinion that speculation is harmful in itself and that curbing or prohibiting entirely dealings in futures would be desirable. The stubborn opposition of the exchanges to Government regulation of any kind, touching even practices which the exchanges condemn, has been largely responsible for this still growing opinion. Thus far the Department has counseled a regulatory policy, one which would preserve and strengthen the futures trading system. It has supported the view that a moderate amount of speculation in commodities gives life and liquidity to the market for such commodities and thus serves a useful economic purpose. But it cannot accept the view that in order to have those benefits it is necessary also to tolerate the evils of unregulated speculative markets, which in the long run far outweigh any possible good results.

For a late example of harmful speculation we need only go back to what happened in July, 1933. Speculation in grains, induced in part, perhaps, by talk of monetary inflation, resulted in a much too rapid advance in prices during the period from June 20 to July 18. Commission houses, anxious for business, took and carried large speculative accounts without adequate margins. Large speculative lines were built up out of paper profits, and when the market finally lost its momentum there was no reserve power to sustain values. Over-extended traders could not stand even a small price recession. Consequently, on July 18 and 19, wheat prices broke practically 30 cents a bushel and a serious financial crisis was averted only by the fortunate turn of circumstances.

The effect of the market crash just mentioned was to destroy entirely the morale not only of the professional speculators but of those who speculate moderately and on the basis of conservative appraisement of values. That experience so frightened the speculatively inclined that the grain markets suffered by it for a full year afterward. In this case speculation helped boost prices for a short time, but to farmers who were getting ready to harvest their crops at that time it gave only a false hope. Instead of benefiting by the price advance they reaped the inevitable fruits of overspeculation—extended market stagnation and a price dominated by fear psychology.

| All-grain— | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| To Duluth from— | (Wheat) Present | Original 17,000 | New rates |
| Minneapolis | 6.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| Sioux City | 17.5 | 14 | 13 |
| Omaha | 17.5 | 17 | 16 |
| Kansas City | 19 | 21 | 22 |
| To Minneapolis from: | | | |
| Sioux City | 16.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Omaha | 16.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Kansas City | 17.5 | 15.5 | 17.5 |
| Duluth | 6.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| To Chicago from: | | | |
| St. Louis | 12 | 12 | 6 |
| Minneapolis | 13 | 12 | 12 |



A good old
Merrie Christmas

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Keep Horses Out of Corn Fields

Grain & Feed Journals: An increasing number of reports of farmers losing horses from a malady so far known only as the "corn stalk disease" is receiving the serious attention of Illinois state veterinarians and University of Illinois professors. It appears that conditions this year were favorable for the development in corn of some peculiar mold or bacteria which, eaten by animals, tends to destroy their brain tissues. Warnings are being sent out to keep horses out of the stalk fields.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Growers Lose by Crop Control

Grain & Feed Journals: If farmers would use a little common sense they could see that for every dollar they get out of the corn-hog deal they are paying back three dollars for what they buy to live on.

When wheat was selling at 65 cents 16 months ago you could buy a 48-lb. sack of flour for 65 cents. Now with wheat at 90 cents the sack costs \$1.60 to \$1.90. The same is true of hog products and cotton goods.

I say with thousands of others, let the government keep out of business and times will be better for the poor man.—John McClune, Waverly, Kan.

Hog Raisers See Thru Control Sophistry

Swine growers have not been fooled by the Administration into believing that their beneficent Uncle Samuel is collecting a processing tax of \$2.25 per 100 pounds from the wicked packers and graciously bestowing this largesse upon the dwellers in the countryside.

At Chicago this month the burcrats saw an opportunity to gain an endorsement of the hog control from the convention of the National Swine Growers Ass'n. The sec'y of this body happens also to be an employee of the A. A. A., and together with the president of the Ass'n sought to impose upon the ignorant sons of the soil a resolution cut and dried in advance praising Sec'y Wallace.

A substitute resolution was adopted with a whoop, urging the A.A.A. to remove the processing tax entirely or if it is to be continued, remove existing inequalities, by spreading the tax over cattle, sheep, poultry, their allied products, feed grains, and corn.

This resolution was presented by C. W. Mitchell of Springfield, Ill., sec'y of the American Berkshire Ass'n, as a substitute motion after the resolution approving continuation of the existing federal program had been rejected, almost by unanimous vote.

Mr. Mitchell moved for adoption of his motion after a heated debate found a majority of the swine growers opposed to the administration's program.

The New York state milk law was declared unconstitutional Nov. 21 by a special federal statutory court composed of Judges Learned Hand, Wm. Bondy and Robert P. Patterson. The state cannot regulate the price paid for milk from other states.

Amendments to Agri. Adj. Act

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace in his annual report to the President defends the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which are expected to be urged again on convening of the Congress. He said:

In the original Agricultural Adjustment Act Congress empowered the Secretary of Agriculture (1) to issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to handle farm products in interstate or foreign commerce; (2) to suspend or revoke licenses for violation of the terms and conditions thereof; (3) to fine anyone handling farm products in such a manner without a license; and (4) to require licensees to furnish reports and keep suitable accounts. In attempting to enforce these provisions the Administration met with resistance. Minorities took advantage of technicalities and ambiguities in the law. They strove to prevent the enforcement of licenses and consequently to defeat the purpose of marketing agreements.

Generally it is essential to couple marketing agreements with licenses enforceable against obstructing minorities. Whatever blocks enforcement of the licenses blocks the purpose of the agreements.

The amendments in question sought to remove uncertainties in the law, and to specify more clearly the Secretary's power to enforce these marketing arrangements against the recalcitrant few.

The proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act did not come to a vote. All the major producers' organizations, including the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the National Cooperative Council endorsed them, as likewise did the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Their purpose was to restate in explicit terms what the administration believed to be the original intent of Congress.

Misleading statements stirred up considerable opposition. Opponents charged that the amendments represented an attempt to enlarge the powers of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and it proved impossible to smooth out controversial points before Congress adjourned.

The opposition contended the proposed clarification of the Secretary's powers involved an extension to him of additional powers. One objection was that the amendments would have permitted the licensing of individual farmers. Therefore the Administration proposed that a majority of producers affected by any license should have an absolute veto power over any of its provisions.

One amendment would have allowed the Secretary, in making contracts with farmers for the reduction of basic crops, to stipulate that the production of nonbasic crops should not be increased. This provision, it was declared, would compel farmers to reduce their total production. No farmer, however, would have been obliged to sign any such agreement. There was nothing in the amendments to change the voluntary character of the adjustment programs. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry favorably reported the amendments, but they did not come to a vote in Congress.

Christmas

Come to us, Christmas, good old day,
Soften us, cheer us, say your say
To hearts which thrift, too eager, keeps
In bonds, while fellow-feasting sleeps.
Good Christmas, whom our children love,
We love you, too! Lift us above
Our cares, our fears, our small desires!
Open our hands and stir the fires
Of helpful friendship within us
And back to love and kindness win us!

—Edward Sanford Martin.

Terminal Elevator Code Effective Dec. 24

The effective date of the terminal elevator code has been postponed from Dec. 10 to Dec. 24, on account of changes in the technical form of the order designating the industry as a subdivision under the grain exchange code.

DEFINITION OF TERMINAL GRAIN ELEVATOR SUBDIVISION

The above Subdivision, defined for the purpose of this notice as follows:

"(b) The term 'terminal grain elevator' as used herein means:

- (1) A grain elevator, wherever located, which receives grain principally in carload lots or by boat and which provides facilities for the storage, transfer (including transfer to and from land and water transportation facilities), handling and/or conditioning of grain for subsequent distribution for domestic or export consumption, excluding, however, country grain elevators and those grain elevators, wherever located, which are employed exclusively as a part of the plant facilities of manufacturers of grain products.
- (2) A grain elevator located at a terminal market in which a grain exchange, licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture as a contract market under the provisions of the Grain Futures Act is located, when the grain stored in such elevator is, under the rules of such exchange, deliverable upon futures contracts executed on such exchange."

"(c) The terms 'country grain elevator' means a grain elevator, wherever located, which receives grain, principally from growers and principally in less than carload lots, for resale and/or shipment, and/or for the storage of such grain for a consideration, and does not include the assembling of grain by elevators and/or warehouses at terminal markets principally in carload lots. Section 3 of Article II shall be amended to read as follows:

The term 'employee,' as used herein, means any person employed by a grain exchange or by any member of any grain exchange, or by any terminal elevator, except any employees engaged in the management, care or operation of any country elevator, mill, processing plant or office building.

Section 5 of Article II shall be amended to read as follows:

The term 'employer,' as used herein, means any grain exchange or any member of any grain exchange, or any operator of a terminal elevator."

Any criticism of, objections to or suggestions concerning said approved code as the code of fair competition for said subdivision must be submitted to the National Industrial Recovery Board, Room 1115, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., or to the Sec'y of Agriculture, Room 3749, Department of Agriculture, South Building, Washington, D. C., prior to Dec. 24.

A cable from Budapest, Hungary, said Argentina and France will be called upon by the world wheat conference to explain heavy grain shipments in recent weeks. This latter country made a pledge to the conference last winter which was expected virtually to remove her from the export field. The grain trade in this country is decidedly weary of hearing of agreements on export quotas which are not respected for more than a few days after they are made and would now like to see something done to force the fulfillment of agreements.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Cotton planters up to Nov. 23 received 3,690,390 checks for \$239,572,187, the largest payment to any commodity group. It was divided into \$112,735,870 for the cotton plowup campaign of 1933, \$75,702,438 for the acreage reduction program of 1934, \$12,128,981 to holders of options on government-held cotton, and \$39,004,898 to holders of cotton option pool certificates. Wheat farmers have received 1,722,926 checks, totaling \$118,201,887. More than \$81,165,000 was distributed last year and the balance thus far in 1934. Total payments have been \$506,046,428.

Trucking Corn from Iowa

Even the rich, black soil of Iowa suffered from the heat of the 1934 summer. Coming at the right time, it cooked the tassels on growing corn and affected pollination of the developing ears. But rain blessed the northern part of the state and chinch bugs failed to materialize, so the average yield was reduced only to 21 bus. per acre, compared with normal yields of 38, and Iowa's crop this year is estimated at 189,000,000 bus., compared with a normal of 413,751,000 bus.

Missouri's normal yield is 26.6 bus. per acre, and normal production is 150,699,000 bus. This year the average yield is 4 bus. and the estimated production is only 19,500,000 bus. Worse off than Missouri are other states of the drouth area. In South Dakota the average yield of corn this year is only 3.5 bus. per acre; in Nebraska it is 3; in Kansas, 2.

The three tiers of counties across southern Iowa were barren this year. From that line the corn crop grows progressively better to the northern boundary of the state, then declines gradually into drouth area again in southern Minnesota. This is the part of Iowa that carried over a great surplus and has produced most of the state's 1934 crop.

To this garden spot, like flies to a lump of sugar, have come the trucks from the wide expanses of hungry drouth territory in southern Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Beginning at its outer edges, the truckers have gradually worked their way inward, stopping the rail movement of corn as they progressed, and literally sweeping the country clean of available stocks of cash corn as they went.

A grain dealer at Jefferson, Ia., on the southern edge of the good corn territory, reported as his sales to truckers on Nov. 16: For Smithville, Mo., one truck of 320 bus.; for Sedalia, Mo., one truck of 675 bus.; for Rich Hill, Mo., two trucks of 609 bus.; for Burwell, Neb., one truck of 277 bus.; for Hamilton, Ia., one truck of 142 bus.; for St. Charles, Ia., one truck 200 bus., and for Lacona, Ia., one load of 200 bus. oats. He added: "This section will sell practically all available corn to truckers serving the area as represented by these sales."

Early in the season, when sealed corn was being broken out of cribs to make way for the new crop, and government loans were being paid, great volumes of corn were being moved by rail from the central parts of the good territory to destinations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Wyoming, also to points on the west coast. Merchandisers in Denver, Omaha and Kansas City sent buyers into the territory. Some established offices and used the telephone; others traveled from elevator to elevator, bidding for available stocks as they went, and issuing shipping instructions.

Some corn is still moving in this fashion, but as the trucks have worked their way deeper and deeper into the corn territory, they have outbid the best that rail shipments would afford, paid on the spot, and carried the corn away. Today Iowa elevator operators, located on the main highways, are selling nearly all the corn they are able to get to truckers, and trucks from Missouri and Kansas are meeting the trucks from North Dakota and Minnesota to bid for grain. Most of the corn moving by rail is from out-of-the-way or hard-to-reach places.

Two factors enter prominently in developing truck merchandising of corn this year. One is the keen demand caused by the drouth in heavy feeding states, like Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The other is freight rates. Oddly enough, no previous occasion has ever forced the movement of corn contrary to the eastward direction for which the freight tariffs set up a rate structure, transit and diversion privileges. No similar arrangements were provided for a westward movement. Consequently, the westward movement meant

individual figuring of rates and billing between the station shipping and the elevator or feeder receiving the corn. This meant higher rates, permitting trucks to compete with rail transportation over longer distances.

A grain dealer at Boone, Ia., explained: "The rate on corn from here to Kansas City, thence eastward a relatively short distance into Missouri is 23 cents per hundred. That is .1288 cents per bushel. Figuring the distance across country between the same points the truck has to travel 200 to 250 miles. The rail rate alone will give a truck hauling 300 bus. from 14 to 18 cents per mile. If the trucker can add a merchandising margin to that he will make a nice profit."

Trucks from distant territories usually carry 300, 350 to 400 bus. to the load. Those that supply territories 100 to 150 miles from the source of supply, carry 125 to 200 bus. A dealer near Cedar Rapids said: "We have supplied trucks on the same day whose destinations were 600 miles apart. Such trucks usually haul 300 bus. or more.

"This supplying of trucks," he added, "is nice business. Much like a retail business. We run the corn into the truck, the trucker takes our weights. We get our money or a check immediately, and the deal is closed."

Taking checks from a trucker is usually considered hazardous. Stories of rubber checks abound. The grain dealer above mentioned explained one method of reducing risk.

"At the beginning of the truck movement, no elevator cared to give a trucker credit, or accept his checks. To protect ourselves against the rubber check evil, yet take advantage of truck bids, we required the trucker to pay for a telephone call to his bank to establish whether his check would be honored. As time made us acquainted with the buyers who returned again and again for loads of corn, we became more careless, and accepted their checks without such precautions, except in the case of a new buyer. Yet there have been surprisingly few losses. We have suffered none ourselves."

Geo. F. Wagner at Storm Lake, Ia., required the trucker to bring a letter from his banker, to make sure that checks would be honored, and to what limits, before he would accept one. Some dealers started the season with a demand for currency, but grew into the acceptance of checks, as the same truckers kept returning for grain.

"We sell 700 to 900 bus. of shelled corn to

truckers every other day," said F. O. Hocum, at Newell, Ia. "It takes truckers who have established themselves with us two days to make a round trip between a distant point in Nebraska or Kansas and here. And they are back every other day."

Newell is between Storm Lake and Fort Dodge and is a long truck haul from Missouri and Kansas points. An elevator at Collins, on the southern edge of the productive territory, handling sealed corn as it was released, sold 72 carloads to truckers in less than two months. Truckers bid well enough to take everything he could buy.

In many districts the truckers went direct to farmers to buy their corn. D. A. Miller, Ferguson, Ia., complained bitterly over the cleaning out of his territory in this manner, and it kept the grain dealers on the jump to fill their elevators and cribs before the truckers drained the territory. Some of the elevator operators met this competition by offering the farmer a price at his crib, and sending their own trucks to pick up the grain.

Interior track buyers quickly learned to fit themselves into the trucking picture, especially where they had elevators. They would offer grain dealers in their territories a better price for a carload of corn, provided they could take it out in truckload lots, on order, as needed. Then truckers were sent to such elevators as sold, and the track buyer collected from the trucker.

Trucks have been able to slip in line with freight rates by performing a comfortable service for both the buyer and the seller. Taking grain at elevator weights direct from the elevator, they delivered grain to the small feed store buying in truckload lots, which would retail it in 5 and 10 bu. lots, or direct to the feeder at his farm or feed lots. This saved troublesome arrangements, shoveling and hauling for the buyer, and usually brought the trucker reasonable payment for this service.

The truckers have sought to deliver to the feeder what he wished. While large stock raisers customarily have self-feeders in their hog and cattle lots and can use shelled corn to advantage, small feeders frequently prefer ear corn, so it can be economically thrown on the ground before the consuming animals. Where ear corn was desired, the truckers sought to supply it.

The movement of corn by trucks has had none of the regularity and uniformity that attends the movement by rail. Trucks clean out the territory nearest to their consuming territories first and lengthen their trips as the commodity becomes more difficult to buy, avoiding dirt roads and poor highways, where possible.



A 350-bu. tractor-trailer on scales of grain dealer at Dedham, Ia. It hauls various commodities into Iowa, and corn and oats back into Missouri.

But as distances increase and cash corn becomes scarce, they penetrate more deeply into less frequented sources of supply.

Truckers Buy from Elevators

Responding to a questionnaire regarding the volume of Iowa grain that is being taken by truckers, grain dealers over the state demonstrate similar experiences with trucks. Large loads are usually hauled the longest distances, and trucks have done a cross-country business that is a consequence of the directions of supply and demand peculiar to the drought year of 1934. Following are some of the replies:

Rudd, Ia.—Our corn crop was 50% of normal. None of it has moved out by rail; about 10% has moved by truck. Truckers have bought about 5% of their purchases from farmers; the remainder from elevators. Trucks haul 150 to 200 bus. at a load and depend upon both haulage charges and merchandising profits for returns. They haul distances up to 200 miles, going mostly into southern Iowa and into Minnesota. Most of the elevators have no trucks. —Farmers Exchange Co.

Clear Lake, Ia.—About 50% of our corn has been shipped by rail; the remainder by truck. Truckers buy 20% of their purchases from farmers; 80% from the elevators, accept elevator weight tickets, haul 150 to 350 bus. at a load, depend upon return hauls and merchandising profits for income, and haul to Missouri, southern Iowa, Minneapolis, and far beyond. Seasonal demands and heavy overhead would make it unprofitable for grain dealers to own trucks. —Farmers Co-operative Co.

Holland, Ia.—Our corn crop was 40% of normal. Not more than 2% of it has been shipped by rail; 10% by truck. Truckers have made 97% of their purchases from farmers, hauling 100 to 200 bus. and more at a load, and accept elevator weight tickets. They depend upon both hauling and merchandising profits for compensation, hauling corn to southern Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. We don't believe it would pay elevator operators to own their own trucks. —Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Kamrar, Ia.—About 90% of the corn moving from this point has been shipped by rail; the rest by truck. The trucks buy one-third of their purchases from the farmers, the rest from the elevators, haul 100 to 400 bus. at a time and depend upon merchandising profits for a large share of their compensation. Truckers haul from 100 to 400 miles for average net returns of from 10 to 15 cents per bu. It may be 10 years before it will actually pay elevator men to own and operate trucks selling direct to feeders. —Farmers Elevator & Supply Co.

Lisbon, Ia.—None of our corn was shipped by rail; about 20% of the crop has been sold to trucks, who buy all their requirements from the farmers, hauling 75 to 150 bus. at a load. The trucks make hauling charges, taking the grain 30 to 150 miles south in Iowa and into northern Missouri. We operate trucks and try to sell direct to feeders, but find we can not compete with the truckers, as we are in business for a profit. —R. P. Andreae.

West Branch, Ia.—None of our corn crop has moved. Our experience last year was that truckers haul from 125 to 400 bus. at a load, and depend mostly upon haulage for their profits. Most of them make about 10c a bu. from which must come their expenses, on hauls of from 75 to 300 miles. Elevators operate trucks and try to sell direct to feeders as much as possible. In the past the truckers have bought most of their corn from the elevators, although a few miles from here there have been scattered cases of buying direct from farmers. Our trucks are operated locally, and we have been able to place practically all available corn with local feeders. —Wilder Grain Co., successor to West Branch Feed & Grain Co.

Stanley, Ia.—We enjoyed 90% of a normal crop. About 70% of the sales were shipped by rail; the remainder by truck. Truckers buy about 5% of their purchases direct; 95% from elevators, take elevator weights and haul loads of 150 bus. or more. Depending upon both haulage charges and merchandising profits for compensation, the trucks make about 10c per bu. and haul corn from 90 to 150 miles. Elevator operators have begun to operate their own trucks in selling direct to feeders. —Wetzel Grain Co.

Whittemore, Ia.—About 85% of the corn that has been shipped has gone by rail; 15% by truck. Trucks buy 90% of their requirements from elevators; 10% from farmers direct. The average load runs about 160 bus. Truckers accept elevator weight certificates, and depend for compensation upon both haulage charges and merchandising profits, making net returns of from 8c to 15c a bu. They haul 150 to 300 miles, taking corn into Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. Grain dealers leave the hauling business to the trucks. —Whittemore Farmers Elevator Co.

Dakota City, Ia.—Only about .05% of our corn crop has moved by rail, but only 1% has moved by truck. Two weeks ago the truckers bought none of their grain from farmers, now they buy

it all, taking 200 to 300 bu. loads down into southern Iowa and northern Missouri for net returns of about 15c a bu. Grain dealers might be able to use trucks successfully now, but the same conditions may never occur again. —J. F. Miller.

Bradgate, Ia.—About 30% of the corn crop has been shipped by rail; 2% by trucks, the remainder unsold. What the truckers have taken has been bought direct from the farmers. They haul from 200 to 300 bus. at a load. Trucks haul for as much as 160 miles. One truck going from here to Adair made an average net return of 10c per bu. —Bradgate Co-operative Exchange.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Practically none of our 70% normal crop has been shipped by rail; approximately 15% has moved by truck. So far trucks have done all of their buying from the elevators, taking loads varying from 80 to 300 bus., and hauling for 50 to 300 miles. Average net returns to truckers are from 5c to 10c per bu., which constitutes hauling charges. They take elevator duplicate scale tickets. —E. W. Oates & Co.

Center Point, Ia.—Our corn crop was 60% of normal. None of it has moved by rail, and very little by truck. Trucks buy about 25% of their purchases direct from farmers, 75% from the elevators, where they are able to get it. They haul from 150 to 250 bus. per load, accepting elevator weight tickets. They depend upon both haulage charges and merchandising profits for their compensation, hauling as much as 100 miles for 5c per bu. plus from 1c to 3c merchandising profit. Corn is hauled into the southern parts of this state, into northern Missouri, and to some points in Wisconsin. Elevators would not find trucks profitable if they owned and operated their own. The only way the truckers make a living is by working day and night. —L. J. Dennis.

The Katz Drug Co. has petitioned the court for an injunction restraining the Iowa retail tobacco code authority from enforcing the price fixing section of the code.

Bureaucrats of the United States cutting down the cotton crop are playing right into the hands of Brazil. That country increased its cotton production from 512,000 bales in 1927 to almost 1,000,000 bales in 1934. In 1926 we grew 17,978,000 bales of cotton and exported in 1926-27 season 11,281,000. Therefore it is obvious that if we abandon our export trade and limit production to domestic consumption one-half the growers must be supported by charity or engage in some other occupation. Bankers and exporters who are feeling the loss of cash from diminished trade are becoming restive.

Winter Wheat Acreage

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—The area seeded to winter wheat this fall is estimated to be about 6.0% more than the area seeded a year ago, indicating an acreage of about 43,440,000 acres for this season, or an increase of about 2,440,000 acres. The crop is entering the winter period with a condition somewhat better than in the past two years, but somewhat below average.

Rye acreage is estimated about 5,650,000 acres, or 11% more than planted a year ago. Dec. 1 condition is 80% of normal. —Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the May delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

| | Option | | Wheat* | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | High | Low | Nov. 28 | Nov. 30 | Dec. 1 | Dec. 3 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 7 | Dec. 8 | Dec. 10 | Dec. 11 |
| Chicago* | 117 | 93½ | 99½ | 98½ | 99½ | 99½ | 100½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103 | 102½ | 101½ |
| Winnipeg* | 100½ | 79½ | 83½ | 82 | 83 | 82½ | 83½ | 85½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84 | 83½ |
| Liverpool* | | | 79 | 78½ | 77½ | 78½ | 77½ | 78½ | 78½ | 79½ | 79½ | 78½ | 77½ |
| Kansas City | 111½ | 90½ | 96½ | 95½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100 | 99½ |
| Minneapolis | 120½ | 98½ | 104½ | 103½ | 104½ | 104 | 104½ | 108½ | 107½ | 108 | 107½ | 107½ | 106½ |
| Duluth, durum | 129½ | 116 | 128 | 127½ | 127½ | 126½ | 126½ | 129½ | 129½ | 128 | 125½ | 124 | 122½ |
| Milwaukee | 116½ | 93½ | 99½ | 98½ | 99½ | 99½ | 100½ | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 102½ | ... |
| Chicago | 93½ | 75 | 88½ | 88½ | 91 | 90½ | 91 | 92½ | 92 | 91½ | 90 | 90½ | 89½ |
| Kansas City | 95½ | 75 | 90 | 90½ | 93 | 92½ | 93½ | 94½ | 94½ | 93½ | 92½ | 92½ | 91½ |
| Milwaukee | 93½ | 75½ | 88½ | 88½ | 91½ | 90½ | 90½ | 92½ | 92½ | 91½ | 90 | 90½ | ... |
| Chicago | 59½ | 45½ | 51½ | 50½ | 52½ | 53½ | 54½ | 55 | 54½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| Winnipeg | 49½ | 39½ | 41½ | 41½ | 43½ | 44 | 44½ | 45½ | 44½ | 45½ | 45½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| Minneapolis | 55½ | 46 | 52½ | 52½ | 53½ | 54½ | 54½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| Milwaukee | 58½ | 46½ | 51½ | 51½ | 53½ | 53½ | 54½ | 55 | 54½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | ... |
| Chicago | 95½ | 69 | 75½ | 74½ | 76 | 76½ | 78½ | 80½ | 80 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 78½ |
| Minneapolis | 84½ | 68 | 74½ | 74 | 75½ | 75½ | 76½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Winnipeg | 80½ | 55½ | 60½ | 59½ | 61 | 61½ | 61½ | 64 | 63½ | 64½ | 64½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| Duluth | 79½ | 69½ | 74½ | 74 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 78½ | 77½ | 79½ | 78 | 78 | 77½ |
| Chicago | 82 | 65½ | 73½ | 73½ | 75 | 75½ | 76 | 77½ | 78 | 77½ | 77 | 76½ | 76 |
| Minneapolis | 65½ | 50½ | 56½ | 56½ | 57½ | 57½ | 58½ | 59½ | 58½ | 59 | 59 | 58½ | 57½ |
| Milwaukee | 86½ | 71 | 79½ | 78½ | 79½ | 80½ | 81 | 82½ | 83 | 83½ | 83 | 81½ | ... |
| Chicago | 86 | 71½ | 79½ | 78½ | 79½ | 80½ | 81 | 82½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83 | 81½ | 82 |

*Wheat price in former gold cents Dec. 10; Chicago, 60%; Winnipeg, 50%; Liverpool, 48.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Fowler, Kan., Dec. 7.—Most of growing wheat in fair condition. No subsoil moisture. —A. R. Upp.

Dodge City, Kan.—Winter temperatures have been above the average at Dodge City since 1920 and are thought to be affecting the soil moisture.

Evansville, Ind.—Rapid strides in eradication of wild garlic from southern Indiana farm lands are being made with the pest under perfect control in scores of instances, according to C. E. Skiver, Purdue University soil and crop expert, who is making an extensive check of the accomplishments of the program. —W. B. C.

Vincennes, Ind.—More than one-third of the wheat grown in southwestern Indiana was seeded this fall with wheat that had been especially cleaned to remove objectionable weeds and in many cases treated to control stinking smut, according to C. E. Skiver, of the Purdue university agricultural experiment station. —W. B. C.

Winnipeg, Man.—The annual protein survey map has been issued by the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners at Winnipeg, Man., the findings mapped having been given in an advance report by W. F. Geddes, chemist in charge, on page 366 of Nov. 14 number. The high protein area is mostly in Saskatchewan.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 5.—The estimate of the 1934 crop for the three Prairie Provinces, returns being received from elevator agents at 96% of country points, is as follows: Wheat 239,203,600 bus., durum wheat 11,262,200, oats 148,184,110, barley 47,423,000, rye 3,659,600 and flax 810,000. —J. G. Fraser, Mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 4.—Correspondents report that the top growing part of the wheat plant is supported by just one stem, while the tap roots are there and ready to grow, but can not extend into dry ground, so moisture is necessary at once in order to carry it thru the winter. Not very encouraging for a 1935 wheat crop in this territory. —E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 5.—Farm work is ahead of normal. Some standing or shocked corn was damaged because of wetness, tho the corn crop generally has been harvested. Growth and condition of winter wheat and other winter grains continue good to excellent. Pastures are still reported as green in the localities to the extreme northern portion of the state. The substantial rainfall of the week further improved the soil moisture condition. —E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 27.—We are having lots of rain in eastern Kansas at the present time, and I understand that since last night western Kansas has received from two to four inches of snow, which will help some.—F. A. Derby, the Derby Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Recent rains and cooler weather have had a beneficial effect on the growing wheat crop in southwestern Indiana. Farmers say the growing crop looks much better and is far more promising than it was this time last year. Many farmers are shredding their corn this year. A few farmers in this section are holding corn.—W. B. C.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 26.—We have compiled a moisture chart of the State of Kansas, and the western third shows a yearly deficiency in moisture from normal for the year 1932, of 2.39 inches, and for the year 1933 of 1.36 inches. We find that the central section shows a deficiency in moisture from normal for the year 1932 of 3.17 inches and for 1933 of 6.97 inches. The central section shows a larger deficiency because the normal rainfall is higher in the eastern and central sections. The normal precipitation in the western third is about 17 inches and in the central third about 20 inches. Altho we do not have the figures for the full year of 1934 in these sections, we are sure that this year will show even a greater deficiency than the previous two years, especially in the western and central thirds. We do have a report from July to November, 1934, showing the deficiency for the entire State of 3.32 inches for the four months, and a great deal of this State average is accounted for by an unusually heavy deficiency in the western two-thirds. These figures tell the true story because during these three years what subsoil moisture there might have been has gradually used up so that at this time there is no reserve. Our agents' reports are most discouraging as to prospects, many reporting that wheat sprouted but considerable appears dead, while others report insufficient moisture to even sprout the full planting. This reveals also an almost absolute lack of any top soil moisture. The outlook is most discouraging and unpromising in the western two-thirds except for the south central half of the central third, and even now precludes anything like a large crop for Kansas next year.—H. L. Robinson.

Judge Chas. A. Dewey at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 19 ruled that the AAA is without power to regulate milk sales entirely within a state. The defendant was the Hillcrest Dairy.

Grain Prices to Farmers

Prices to farmers of the United States at their local stations, in the week ending Dec. 1 averaged as follows: Wheat 88.4 cents a bushel, compared with 87.8 cents a month ago, 69.7 cents a year ago, 32.5 cents two years ago and 90.8 cents the average for the past ten years on Dec. 1.

Corn 81.7 cents a bushel, compared with 38.9 cents a year ago, 18.1 cents two years ago and 61.5 cents the average for the past ten years on Dec. 1. A month ago old corn averaged 75.6 cents and new corn 67.8 cents a bushel.

Oats 52.4 cents compared with 50.2 cents a month ago, 29.7 cents a year ago, 12.3 cents two years ago and 35.2 cents average for the past ten years on Dec. 1.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Damage Now the Corn Grading Factor

Moisture content usually is the all-important grade determining factor in corn during the early market movement. This year, however, the moisture content of the new corn is lower than average and the percentage of total damaged kernels is materially higher than average, thus causing the grade of much new crop corn to be determined early in the marketing season by the factor "total damaged kernels." This is an unusual situation in the early part of a new corn crop market movement in the corn belt. During the winter months, therefore, and as this new corn dries out while in storage, the factor of "Total damaged kernels" may be expected to become the all-important grading factor in corn of the 1934 crop at a much earlier date next spring than usual.

All inspectors know that grain merchants are inclined to give little attention to damaged kernels during the early market movement of a new crop of corn because moisture is usually the only factor which causes corn to grade lower than No. 1 during this period of the marketing season. Elevator operators often are critical of the inspection service whenever difficulties are encountered in making "out" shipments meet the requirements of the contract

grades. For this reason it is important this year that the percentage content of "Total damaged kernels" be accurately determined, even though it may not now be the sole grade determining factor. This factor is almost certain to be of unusual importance in the grading of ex-elevator corn during the early spring of 1935.—Grain Standards Educational Comite of U. S. D. A.

Winter Wheat Condition Below Normal

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4.—Winter wheat condition is estimated to be 72.8% of normal compared with the 1923-32 average of 82.4, 74.3 last year and 68.9% in December, 1932. Condition by states with last year's figure within brackets follows: Ohio 80 (83), Indiana 85 (83), Illinois 89 (85), Missouri 91 (83), Nebraska 65 (75), Kansas 56 (64), Oklahoma 80 (75), Texas 48 (66), Colorado 25 (67), Washington 87 (91). The condition of wheat averages better than last year in the territory east of listed states.

Winter wheat acreage sown this fall is estimated at 42,822,000 or 104.4% of last year's 41,002,000 acres. The estimated 42,822,000 is 3.1% less than the base acreage for AAA contracts of 44,186,000 instead of the supposedly desired 10% reduction.

Rye condition is estimated at 75% of normal compared with 69.9% last year and 84.9%, the 1923-32 average.

Rye acreage sown is forecast at 5,753,000 or 113.0% of last year's 5,091,000.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

World's Wheat Situation

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—The world's wheat situation as of Dec. 1 is as follows (six ciphers omitted):

| Carry-over | Plus | Home Crop | Needs | Surplus | Exp. to Dec. 1 | Rem. to plus | May Still Exp. | Carry-over next July |
|----------------|------|-----------|-------|---------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| United States— | | | | | | | | |
| 787 | — | 655 | — | 132 | — | 9 | 123 | — |
| 6 | — | | | | | | | 117 |
| All Canada— | | | | | | | | |
| 493 | — | 120 | — | 373 | — | 79 | 294 | — |
| 161 | — | | | | | | | 133 |
| Argentina— | | | | | | | | |
| 365 | — | 95 | — | 270 | — | 84 | 186 | — |
| 131 | — | | | | | | | 55 |
| Australia— | | | | | | | | |
| 200 | — | 55 | — | 145 | — | 46 | 99 | — |
| 44 | — | | | | | | | 55 |
| *Others— | | | | | | | | |
| 450 | — | 410 | — | 40 | — | 21 | 19 | — |
| 9 | — | | | | | | | 10 |

2,295 — 1,335 = 960 — 239 = 721 — 351 = 370
*Smaller exporting countries, including Russian exports.

The above figures allow total exports during the crop year ending July 1, 1935, of 590,000,000 bus., leaving a total carryover in those exporting countries of 370,000,000 bus. on next July 1, compared with a total carryover in the same countries of 723,000,000 on last July 1.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

"Corn Advance Too Rapid"

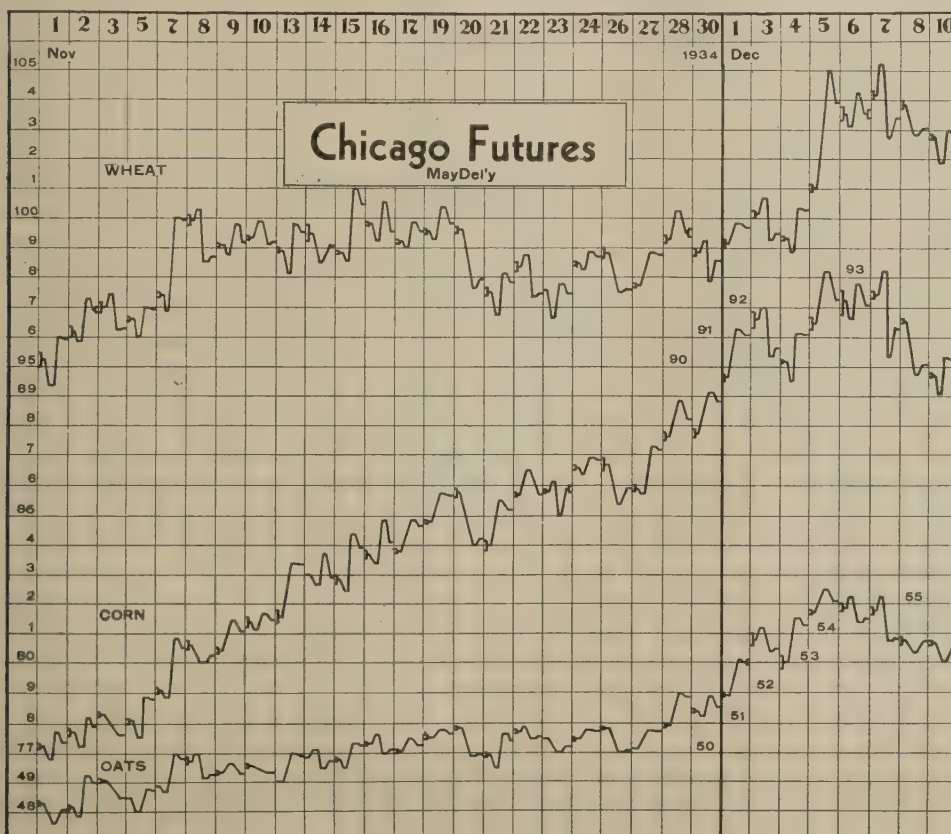
In its monthly review and forecast the Kansas State College of Agriculture looks for a readjustment downward of the price of corn, saying:

Steady to slightly lower corn prices appear probable during December. The sharp advance in corn prices during November apparently was carried farther than the present supply and demand situation would warrant. As a result, some recession in prices seems likely.

In the 24 years since 1910, there have been only five years in which the peak price for December was higher than the November high price. In two of these five years the price of corn was carried upward by a rapid advance in wheat prices. Present indications do not point to such a sharp advance in wheat values this year. During this 24-year period there were three times when the peak price for the year came in November. In each of these three years prices declined during December and January.

This year the price of No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City advanced 14 cents during November, which put the November peak price 11 cents above the August high. This is the largest advance ever recorded during the month of November. Such a sharp increase in prices was probably not entirely justified by the short supply, and some adjustment can be expected during the next 30 days.

In a short crop year there may be two advances in the price of corn, the first during the growing period as the expected deficiency becomes known, and the second during the following March, April, May and June when the consuming demand eats into stocks. The recent November advance may be due to a much earlier consumption of the small surplus by movement into the drouth areas for stock feed.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 5.—Argentine corn and mill feeds are coming to Boston where the market is better than normal owing to the drought in the mid-west last summer. The steamer The Angeles brought 6,720 bags bran weighing 689,841 pounds, and 560 bags corn of 56,000 pounds from Buenos Aires.—L. V. S.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 8.—With corn selling at a premium over wheat in many parts of the country, there is daily more evidence that wheat will be diverted for use in animal feed on a large scale. The scarcity of wheat shipments to the primary markets is the result of feeding demand for this grain. Reports showed a decline last week in flour sales, with all milling districts experiencing the slump.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—Wheat marketings from farms to Dec. 1 are estimated to be 73.3% of the crop, compared with 65.5% a year ago and 67.7%, the normal rate to Dec. 1. The corn crop has been disappearing at a more rapid rate than normally, altho the bushel disappearance is smaller owing to the smallness of the crop. The disappearance of the crop from farms (by consumption and marketings) to Dec. 1 is estimated to be 23.7% of the crop, compared with 18.2% similarly estimated for a year ago, and a normal rate of 17.2%.—Nat. C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 5.—Carloadings of hay, straw and alfalfa in the New England area are holding up to the same average as last year, according to the Shippers' Advisory Board of the American Railway Ass'n. Actual loadings for the last quarter of 1933 were 160, while the estimate for the last quarter of 1934 is the same number. Carloadings of all grain were 3,393 for the last quarter of 1933 and are estimated at 3,495 for the last quarter of this year, a gain of 3%. Flour, meal and other mill products are estimated at 3,510 compared with actual loadings of 3,408 in the last quarter of 1933, also a gain of 3%.—L. V. S.

Portland, Ore.—Henry W. Collins, pres. of the Pacific Continental Grain Co. is not at all alarmed by the sight of the wheat-filled warehouses in the grain belt of eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. Mr. Collins has recently made a close check of the various warehouses and advises that stocks of wheat in the Northwest amount to approximately 35,000,000 bus., and this is not an excessive quantity in view of the unusual conditions that prevail this year. The season still has seven and a half months to run. Our prospective outlets are by no means

limited and the abnormal conditions of this year must be taken into account. Mr. Collins advised that wheat is going in a steady stream by water to the east coast markets, and there is also a continued all-rail movement from the wheat country east of the Cascades to milling centers in the Middle West. The East will take a large share of the milling wheat, but wheat prices are too high to ship the grain there for feed at the present freight rates.—F. K. H.

Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 7.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Nov. 30 shows a decrease of 2,679,756 bus. as compared with the previous week and an increase of 11,685,021 bus. when compared with the same week in 1933. The visible supply was reported as 254,720,320 bus. as compared with a revised figure of 257,400,076 for the previous week and 243,035,299 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 23,568,341 bus., of which 13,962,458 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 1,825,115 bus. at New York, 2,205,000 bus. at Erie, 3,858,000 bus. at Albany and 1,657,768 bus. at Duluth. This compared with 14,473,825 bus. on the same date last year, of which 8,481,567 bus. were located at Buffalo, 3,055,963 bus. at New York and 2,249,000 bus. at Erie.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bus. compared with 2,250,645 bus. last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Nov. 23 amounted to 4,205,935 bus., a decrease of 2,013,561 bus. from the previous week when 6,219,496 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 2,900,513 bus. For the seventeen weeks ending Nov. 23, 1934, and Nov. 24, 1933, 157,805,709 and 147,429,558 bus. respectively, were received from the farms. This shows an increase of 10,376,151 bus. over the same period a year ago. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Nov. 23, 1934, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Nov. 24, 1933: Manitoba 407,009 (158,006); Saskatchewan 1,610,652 (1,542,141); Alberta 2,188,274 (1,200,366) bus.

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1933, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Baltimore | 225,748 | 68,111 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 1,696,000 | 1,231,000 | 469,000 | 426,000 |
| Cincinnati | 2,800 | 29,400 | 2,800 | 14,000 |
| Duluth | 396,360 | 90,989 | 285,707 | 107,979 |
| Ft. William | 80,087 | 34,922 | 80,000 | 55,000 |
| Ft. Worth | ..... | 6,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 127,000 | 31,500 | 202,000 | 6,000 |
| Kansas City | 1,500 | 3,000 | 10,500 | 3,000 |
| Los Angeles | 2,434 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Milwaukee | 2,830 | 14,750 | 3,765 | 16,315 |
| Minneapolis | 271,090 | 269,560 | 137,380 | 279,490 |
| New Orleans | ..... | 1,500 | 1,500 | ..... |
| New York | 43,400 | 22,685 | ..... | ..... |
| Omaha | 1,400 | ..... | 18,200 | 32,200 |
| Peoria | 97,200 | 21,600 | 14,400 | 84,000 |
| Philadelphia | 66,999 | 30,455 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland, Ore. | 2,067 | 2,385 | 2,746 | ..... |
| St. Louis | 4,500 | 6,000 | 10,500 | 17,500 |
| Seattle | 4,500 | 6,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 105,857 | 39,935 | ..... | 10,071 |
| Toledo | 1,200 | ..... | 7,785 | ..... |
| Vancouver | 291 | 1,460 | ..... | ..... |

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1933, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Baltimore | 34,334 | 6,284 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 26,737 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 894,000 | 415,000 | 153,000 | 94,000 |
| Cincinnati | ..... | 24,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Duluth | 1,070,830 | 151,614 | 742,430 | 903,891 |
| Ft. Wm. | 1,249,846 | 576,089 | 2,830,191 | 765,632 |
| Ft. Worth | 11,200 | 1,600 | 1,600 | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 6,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 9,600 | 3,200 | 46,400 | 27,200 |
| Los Angeles | 121,210 | 112,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Milwaukee | 2,169,251 | 904,590 | 624,775 | 246,225 |
| Min'polis | 1,217,980 | 1,488,690 | 907,590 | 847,250 |
| New York | ..... | 33,366 | ..... | ..... |
| Omaha | 16,000 | 3,200 | 19,200 | 8,000 |
| Peoria | 289,800 | 249,200 | 60,200 | 117,600 |
| Philadelphia | 254 | 4,083 | ..... | ..... |
| Port'd, Ore. | 37,991 | 54,316 | 8,053 | ..... |
| St. Joseph | ..... | ..... | 1,750 | ..... |
| St. Louis | 172,800 | 43,200 | 9,600 | 12,800 |
| San Francisco | 730,708 | 767,834 | ..... | ..... |
| Seattle | 4,800 | 27,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 372,354 | 81,088 | 306,846 | 858,515 |
| Toledo | 107,595 | 1,200 | 51,175 | 1,365 |
| Vancouver | 270,400 | 28,285 | 87,923 | 184,783 |

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces to Nov. 23, 1934, as compared with the same period in 1933 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1933: Manitoba 25,748,901 (22,167,416); Saskatchewan 72,088,885 (74,365,912); Alberta 59,967,923 (50,896,230) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

From Abroad

France on Dec. 9 cut the guaranteed basic price of wheat from 108 to 97 francs per quintal, equivalent to \$1.75 per bushel, good until July, as a step towards a free market.

Argentina has fixed a minimum price of 52 cents on the new crop of wheat, the same as on the old. The minimums for corn and flaxseed respectively are 37½ and 97½ cents U. S. money.

Montevideo, Uruguay—The government of Uruguay called a conference here early last month to plan international measures against the plague of grasshoppers. The Argentine sent a com'te of agricultural experts as representatives, and Brazil and Bolivia took part in the discussions.

France's new premier, Pierre Etienne Flandin, says: "We shall terminate the price-fixing of wheat under which the producer does not receive a fixed price, but which is rather imposed on the consumer through high bread prices. If this proposal becomes law, bread will cost ½ to ¾ of a cent less per pound, which will be the government's Christmas gift to poor children."

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1933, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Baltimore | 56,288 | 71,453 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 925 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 2,434,000 | 9,703,000 | 2,789,000 | 5,882,000 |
| Cincinnati | 127,500 | 237,500 | 79,500 | 99,000 |
| Duluth | 15,667 | 254,425 | 1,103,689 | 569,962 |
| Ft. William | ..... | ..... | 12,143 | ..... |
| Ft. Worth | 408,000 | 195,000 | 21,000 | 7,500 |
| Hutchinson | 6,000 | 24,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Ind'polis | 1,320,000 | 1,582,000 | 936,000 | 1,260,000 |
| Kan. City | 1,434,000 | 1,853,500 | 1,410,000 | 610,500 |
| Los Angeles | 119,254 | 294,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Milwaukee | 508,450 | 1,438,235 | 538,200 | 772,700 |
| Minneapolis | 323,100 | 1,629,410 | 1,156,120 | 681,060 |
| N. Orleans | 173,902 | 296,392 | 56,265 | 67,270 |
| New York | 343,497 | 706,739 | ..... | 137,000 |
| Omaha | 460,600 | 1,927,800 | 1,216,600 | 943,600 |
| Peoria | 336,800 | 2,022,500 | 473,200 | 1,005,200 |
| Philadelphia | 254,464 | 62,747 | ..... | 12,959 |
| Port'd, Ore. | 68,321 | 65,330 | 28,072 | ..... |
| St. Joseph | 213,000 | 1,071,000 | 651,000 | 939,000 |
| St. Louis | 708,000 | 1,087,500 | 160,600 | 393,200 |
| San Francisco | 5,714 | 38,572 | ..... | ..... |
| Seattle | 6,000 | 39,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 10,776 | 279,403 | 768,283 | 565,950 |
| Toledo | 113,750 | 198,750 | 55,385 | 84,685 |
| Wichita | 46,800 | 166,400 | 29,900 | 57,200 |

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1933, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Baltimore | 263,729 | 10,808 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 75,295 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 1,877,000 | 1,024,000 | 683,000 | 1,439,000 |
| Cincinnati | 90,000 | 68,000 | 72,000 | 56,000 |
| Duluth | 426,754 | 701,819 | 1,991,687 | 525,130 |
| Ft. Wm. | 1,797,928 | 1,491,910 | 2,889,537 | 1,507,527 |
| Ft. Worth | 58,000 | 94,000 | 18,000 | 32,000 |
| Hutchinson | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 264,000 | 416,000 | 148,000 | 478,000 |
| Kansas City | 216,000 | 68,000 | 146,000 | 38,000 |
| Los Angeles | 55,954 | 21,600 | ..... | ..... |
| Milwaukee | 275,720 | 177,840 | 153,900 | 284,300 |
| Minneapolis | 470,090 | 587,280 | 842,200 | 545,480 |
| New Orleans | 71,032 | 41,936 | 24,883 | 32,516 |
| New York | 138,800 | 149,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Omaha | 158,000 | 66,000 | 82,000 | 184,000 |
| Peoria | 28,000 | 185,000 | 44,000 | 218,000 |
| Philadelphia | 52,220 | 91,747 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland, Ore. | 268,584 | 229,876 | 218,431 | 66,299 |
| St. Joseph | 13,000 | 346,000 | 98,000 | 1,750 |
| St. Louis | 146,000 | 314,000 | 137,450 | 328,000 |
| San Francisco | 43,750 | 17,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Seattle | 106,000 | 50,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 159,930 | 511,405 | 1,804,285 | 664,500 |
| Toledo | 129,150 | 386,860 | 112,350 | 211,210 |
| Vancouver | 1,055,211 | 110,027 | 586,343 | 343,586 |
| Wichita | 21,000 | 4,500 | ..... | 1,500 |

France has raised its official estimate of the wheat crop from 304,000,000 to 332,000,000 bus. Last year's crop was 339,000,000 bus.

That government cannot even run a farm successfully seems to have been proved by the recent sale of a 2,500-acre farm planned and operated for several years by the Australian government at Batchelor, Northern Territory. Large sums were spent in its improvement prior to virtual abandonment of the enterprise six years ago.

Argentina's flaxseed crop is forecasted at 70,000,000 to 72,000,000 bus., as against 56,690,000 bus. harvested a year ago. The seeded acreage totals 7,215,000 acres, as against 6,853,000 seeded a year ago, but with this exception is the smallest acreage since 1929. The crop is well advanced and yield prospects are favorable, according to returns from a special survey of conditions by the United States Agricultural Commissioner at Buenos Aires. Growing conditions have been mostly favorable from the time of seeding.

Argentina's government grain board purchased 147,445,000 bus. of wheat during the year ended in November, 1934, equal to 75% of the country's exportable surplus and 25% of the world's wheat exports. Argentine Minister of Agriculture Luis Duhau explained that the funds necessary to operate the grain board and to pay bounties to wheat growers under the minimum price scheme were supplied from profits made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board. The grain board's wheat holdings at the end of the year, Mr. Duhau said, were only 6,143,000 bus.

Canadian Grain to United States

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 8.—Export shipments of Canadian grain from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1 to United States points have been as follows, in bushels:

| | Durum | Feed Wheat | Feed Oats | Barley |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Buffalo | 1,477,064 | 2,544,275 | 25,000 | 369,273 |
| Duluth—Superior | 5,758,407 | 917,448 | 932,579 | 2,537,156 |
| Manitowoc | | | | 1,005,723 |
| Milwaukee | | 750,331 | | 1,420,108 |
| Chicago | | 505,184 | 1,092,305 | |
| Toledo | | 100,000 | | 217,744 |
| Other points | | 222,124 | 22,494 | 18,750 |
| Total | 7,235,471 | 5,039,362 | 2,072,378 | 5,568,754 |

In addition, 110,014 bus. rye went to Buffalo, 97,000 to Manitowoc, and 367,074 to Milwaukee.—E. A. Ursell, statistician Board of Grain Commissioners.

U. S. Grain Imports

The motorship Bonita has been chartered for 4,500 tons oats from Bahia Blanca to New Orleans.

Chicago received Dec. 6 from Fort William 212,000 bus. wheat held in bond.

Argentine shippers are contracting the sale of millions of bushels of corn to the United States.

Steamer Hartside will load 5,500 tons heavy grain at Rosario for delivery Jacksonville-Boston range.

A 6,000-ton steamer has been chartered to load heavy grain at San Lorenzo for Los Angeles-Vancouver range at 17s 6d per ton.

A further reduction in the acreage allotted to United States farmers for wheat and corn might help to increase our imports.

Bill Settle failed of re-election to the presidency of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation by a vote of two to one, recently. Even in his own county the membership in the federation had been reduced to 6, and 4 of them were on the payroll.

Farmers National Ass'n Endorses Program of Progress

A program of progress, seeking new outlets for farm products, was endorsed by the annual convention of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 3 and 4. The customary representation of pres. and sec'y from each state ass'n was present.

PRES. C. H. CONAWAY, Starkweather, N. D., presided at all sessions. In opening remarks he called attention to the multitude of laws that have been adopted for the promotion of industry.

"In our national development," stated Pres. Conaway, "we have come to the place where tariffs and all other laws and rules of trade should be so planned that the farmer will be enabled to sell in the same sort of a protected market in which he must buy."

SEC'Y A. F. NELSON'S reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and his financial report, were unanimously approved.

At the Monday afternoon session F. S. Betz, Chicago, led the discussion on a program of progress proposed to be adopted by the ass'n. Excerpts from the outline read:

Program of Progress

One of the greatest mistakes of the times is the belief that any industry can do everything and do it successfully. Agriculture cannot successfully market, process and distribute its products. It may be able to take its place in the business world to a certain extent in these ramifications of an economic set-up, but there must be great delegation of the functions to others than those whose business it is to pursue efficient and economic production. Coordination of expert ability in a sympathetic, co-operative effort will accomplish much more to the mutual advantage of each department of the channel from the producer to the consumer.

Two courses can be pursued (by farmers' elevators), one will ultimately lead to economic warfare, to crippled inefficiency and then destruction; the other to peace, cooperation and prosperity, power and influence.

Industry today is looking to agriculture as never before to bring about economic recovery. It isn't necessary for agriculture to waste its time, effort and money in an effort to perform the functions of the present industrial set-up any more than it is for the railroads to go into the business of farming to get freight to haul. Industry is ready to pour millions into a program that will be constructive in bringing back prosperity.

A demand for farm products impels us to believe that we have not yet scratched the surface. This leads to the suggestion that this ass'n set up a conference with leading business men, agricultural leaders, and educators to study and institute a program of permanent relief. As a permanent program there should be provided the outlet for increases in production thru increased uses in industry.

What chemistry has done for production it can and will do for consumption if it is properly prosecuted. The sponsoring by this ass'n of a plan for scientific laboratory research to find new uses for farm products will accomplish great things. It will attract financial support. More business instead of less business will result.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, endorsed the program of progress, calling attention to many of the problems agriculture can efficiently solve. "Farming will be a profitable business next year," he declared, basing his prediction on a shortage in cattle and agricultural products created by "nature and the government."

CLARENCE HENRY, representing the Chicago Board of Trade, felt that the chemical laboratories are the biggest hope of agriculture in development of a demand for farm products.

In the evening the delegates chartered conveyances to the stock yards to enjoy the Horse Show at the International Livestock Exposition.

At the concluding session Tuesday morning the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions Adopted

Program of Progress

WHEREAS there is such an inseparable relationship existing between agriculture and so many branches of other industries that one can scarcely be detrimentally affected without injuring the others, and

WHEREAS agriculture has been, unintentionally in many instances, adversely affected to the point where the industry of farming was thrown onto the verge of bankruptcy, and

WHEREAS this situation in agriculture has been recognized to have had an adverse effect on industry, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we endorse a "Program of Progress" by our Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, whereby it shall take the initiative in formulating a board of research which shall be composed of leading farmers and leaders in industry, which shall sit around a conference table and in cooperation with government officials and economists, work out a harmonious and reciprocally beneficial program that shall speedily lead us out of the era of agricultural depression.

An Agricultural Commission

WHEREAS there has been a great deal of criticism at times of the fluctuations of markets in the trade centers in our country, and much of the responsibility for such changes has been directed toward members of exchanges, and

WHEREAS in conformity with a resolution unanimously passed at the convention held in Chicago last year that a study of market conditions be made by the ass'n, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we heartily approve the timely action of Pres. Conaway in appointing a commission of three outstanding farm leaders to direct an investigation to determine if possible the cause of such difficulties or the justification of criticism, and be it further

RESOLVED that we pledge our support to the commission in every way possible that they may be able to make a convincing and unbiased report.

Study Code

WHEREAS the Federal Government has seen fit to enact laws with the basic idea of eliminating unfair practices in business and stimulating industrial recovery as incorporated in the National Industrial Recovery Act, and

WHEREAS under such act we have a code for the regulation of our country elevators which has become in effect a law, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we urge our country constituents to study its provisions and respect the law.

Foreign Outlets

WHEREAS the lack of foreign outlets for our surplus agricultural products has been a major factor in the agricultural depression, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we heartily commend and endorse the efforts of Sec'y Henry Wallace in the restoration of foreign markets for our surplus farm products.

All officers were re-elected. They are C. H. Conaway, Starkweather, N. D., pres.; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., vice-pres.; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y-treas.

Adjourned sine die.

Farmers' cash income from marketings of crops and livestock, benefit payments by the A.A.A., and from sales of cattle to the government totaled 736,000,000 devalued dollars in October, compared with 620,000,000 full gold dollars in October last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the true comparison being \$421,000,000 this year, against \$620,000,000 last year.

To Sell Flaxseed on Oil Content

The linseed oil industry code provides for a study of the purchase of flaxseed on the basis of its oil content; and a 2-day informal conference was held recently at Chicago to consider quality and oil content as a measure of value.

Whatever action is taken will not apply to the present crop.

One of the largest grain elevators built this year is the two million bushel plant just completed at Vancouver, Wash., which has provided the Columbia River with a large modern bulk handling terminal for the shipment of Pacific North West wheat, and has added the Port of Vancouver, Wash., to the grain handling ports of the Pacific Seaboard.

The greater part of the grain shipments from the Columbia Basin district have heretofore been made from Portland, Oregon, which is on the Willamette River near its confluence with the Columbia River, about 100 miles inland from the point where the river enters the Pacific Ocean. Vancouver, Washington, on the Columbia River, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the junction of the Willamette River with the Columbia. The U. S. Engineers have just completed dredging a channel giving 28 ft. at low water in the river on this four and a half miles stretch, joining the deepwater channel from Portland to the sea. At Vancouver a turning basin 1000 ft. wide by one half mile long has been dredged directly opposite the site of the new elevator, and immediately below the Spokane Portland & Seattle Railway bridge spanning the river. This gives the Port of Vancouver an excellent terminal at the head of deep water navigation on the Columbia and providing close connection to three transcontinental railways for rail traffic, and also easy transfer for barge traffic from the upper Columbia.

The Spokane Portland & Seattle Railway Co., which affords the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific joint entrance to Portland down the Columbia gorge, has built the elevator on land belonging to the Port of Vancouver, and has leased the new terminal for operation to the Pacific Continental Grain Co. This operating company was formed in 1933 as a Pacific Coast subsidiary of the Continental Grain Company.

This grain terminal is interesting as the first elevator in a new grain port, and also it includes several innovations designed to meet grain operating needs peculiar to the Pacific Northwest and the Columbia River. In addition it is notable because of speed records that were made in designing and construction work.

Early in December of last year decision was made to proceed with the design and construction of this plant. On Dec. 12th instructions were given to the John S. Metcalf Co. to make preliminary layout sketches. The operating layout and the sketches illustrating general plant construction received the approval of the Railways and the Pacific Continental Grain Co. Dec. 17th, and work was then started on preparation of detailed plans by the Metcalf Co.

While tests were being made of the foundation conditions, plan work was pushed ahead at a rate that permitted lump sum tenders to be called for pile foundations on Dec. 27th. Contract for foundations, completion required in 60 days, was let on Jan. 10th to Parker-Schram Co. The contractors started moving equipment onto the job the following day, and bettered their schedule date for completion by ten days.

While plans were in the course of production a cost-plus contract for construction of the remainder of the plant was awarded to Alloway & Georg on Feb. 6th, with a schedule set to complete the plant July 31st. The general contractor moved on to the job Feb. 13th and first concrete was poured in the workhouse basement Feb. 22nd. The workhouse structure was poured to the ground floor level by Mar. 11th, when the central mixing plant and bunkers were completed, with facilities installed to re-

ceive gravel from barges brought down the Columbia River. From then on construction moved smoothly day and night, adhering closely to the rigid time schedule laid down by the engineers, and all main concrete structures were completed within time requirement.

Equipment installation was sufficiently completed so that four cars of test grain were received into the trackshed July 24th and on July 27th grain was further received by truck, river barge and railway. The shipping end lagged slightly behind schedule because of delays in the structural steelwork for the shipping galleries, the first parcel of wheat being loaded on to the SS. "Point Gorda" on Aug. 21st. In the meantime receiving and treating grain was proceeding throughout August, and by Sept. 1st upwards of a million and a quarter bushels of grain had been handled. By that date all general construction work was cleaned up except some small additions and extensions to the plant as originally laid out.

SPEED RECORD: It is believed that a speed record was set for a complete grain terminal of this size and description—completed ready for test grain in seven months from the time drawings were first started, and well filled with grain and operating in all departments in eight months. Speed efforts were concentrated on the workhouse as that is the most intricate part both in construction and equipment. Particular attention was given to the time element in making the design, which permitted the whole structure above the bin slab, both bins and superstructure, to be poured by one set of moving forms. A time schedule graph was made at the outset covering all portions of the plant, and was used for purchase of materials and timing their delivery, and for control of construction operations. The reproduction of this graph indicates by dotted lines the day by day progress actually made on the construction as compared to the solid line requirements set out at the start of the job; a close adherence to predetermined time requirements was gained by smooth co-operation between the foundation contractor and the general contractor, and the latter's control of the many various subcontractors. All materials for the entire structure were bought through the office of Mr. G. R. Williams, Purchasing Agent for the S. P. & S. Railroad and sub-contracts were let by him; and co-ordination of the many various units of supply and installation in the time required are a tribute to the efficiency of the purchasing organization.

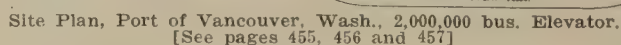
Piles—5,600 were required for the founda-

tions of the concrete structures and for the timber wharves and the sheds built over the water; and a million and a quarter super feet of timber was used in the permanent structures, aside from all the lumber required for forming and general construction purposes. All pile driving on this job was exceedingly stiff after the upper surface had been penetrated; the contractors worked three drivers, for a large part of the time on three shift basis, to complete the foundation work within their schedule requirement. Five hundred tons of structural steel was required in the trackshed superstructure, on the shipping galleries, etc.; 25,000 cu. yards of reinforced concrete was poured in the main structures from the middle of February to practical completion by the middle of June, three shifts being worked for the greater portion of the time. However, very little Saturday and Sunday work was done on either foundation or general contract, due to Code requirements, the main exception being concrete work on moving form operations on the workhouse and on the storage structures, which was continuous from start to finish.

The construction cost of the entire plant was in round figures one million dollars.

In the Pacific North West grain elevators must be designed to meet conditions which are not found in any other portion of the Continent. To begin with, more than one-half of the grain reaching an export elevator comes to the terminal in sacks, and must be bulked at the elevator, for practically all grain shipped out goes in bulk. Sack handling slows down the receiving and requires storage space for the stacking of a certain amount of sacked grain. In addition to this complication, receiving, treating and scouring operations are hampered by the great number of varieties of wheat grown in the Inland Empire, which varieties often must be kept separate in elevator operations until final combination is made at the time of shipping.

However, the greatest difference from terminal elevator operations in other parts of the country results from the handling of a large amount of smut infected grain, which in some years comprises as much as two-thirds of all that is received at seaport terminals. The capacity of a Pacific North West terminal is not gauged by the number of cars it can receive, but is governed by the amount of smut removal that can be accomplished in 24 hours. The scouring and washing facilities of this elevator, designed solely for the removal of smut, comprise the largest part of its cleaning equipment; and the flow through these facilities together with the spouting to and from the various machines becomes a vital part of the elevator operation economy. This plant has smut treating capacity to clean and treat in 24 hours the heaviest proportions of smut which are expected. Sufficient bins are provided in the train of op-



erations above cleaners, scourers and washers so that it is unnecessary to send smut infected grain to the storage bins to be later brought back for treatment; and this bin arrangement is laid out to accomplish the daily handling without re-elevation other than what is necessary in ordinary flow. Shipping, transfer and scouring legs are hooked up to the flow scheme in a manner which will enable them to handle only grain free from smut, for the residue of smutty grain left in the boot of any elevator may infect following lots handled by that same unit.

A Columbia River elevator has to provide for receiving both bulk and sacked grain in the trackshed from railways; and the Vancouver Elevator also has facilities for taking in sacked grain from trucks operating over the highways, and from river barges bringing grain down stream from the wheat growing areas bordering the upper Columbia above The Dalles. Approximately 15% of the first million and a half bushels received at this elevator came to the plant in sacks on river barges.

During the greater part of the crop handling season the Columbia River is at low water levels. However, the maximum floods in the Columbia generally occur during the month of June, when snow is melting in the high mountains on the upper river; and medium high water sometimes extends through most of July. Grain handling plants therefore must provide for receiving barged grain and shipping to ocean steamers over a wide range of water elevation varying from zero to a probable maximum flood of 26.0 above zero datum. The peak period of such floods is generally very short and for general working conditions the average maximum high water is taken at approximately elevation 20.0. The maximum of all floods on the Columbia River since records have been kept occurred in 1894, when on June 7th the water reached an elevation of 33.0 above zero datum. Before that date the flood of 1880 reached elevation 27.3, and the flood of 1876 reached elevation 28.2, but aside from those record breaking floods the maximum has been elevation 26.0. The entire site around the elevator is filled to elevation 30.0 and tracks are carried at elevation

31.0. The storage facilities in the elevator proper are laid out with bin bottom slabs at the elevation of the maximum flood of 1894, although it is believed that dam construction work now being carried out by the U. S. Engineers will result in flood control prevention which will limit future flood peaks to elevation 25.0 or near that figure.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATOR.

The elevator plant includes a 200,000 bushel concrete workhouse with flexible cleaning, scouring and washing facilities as well as the usual weighing and distributing equipment; a steel and concrete trackshed with five receiving pits; and two concrete storage houses, one of 900,000 bus and the other of 1,000,000 bus capacity, on opposite sides of the workhouse, all structures being carried on pile foundations. The 650 ft. of connecting and shipping galleries of structural steel load grain to ships through seven dockspouts. The timber wharf of 590 feet was built to handle shipping, and two timber storage sheds for holding 125,000 bushels of sacked grain are provided on the water-front, served by a track carried on timber trestle. A laboratory building constructed of wood is located near the workhouse to provide space for Federal and State Grain Inspection Officers and also, laboratory facilities for the operating company.

The operating company laid great stress on their requirement of ample tail track and storage track on opposite sides of the Trackshed, and the main axis of the elevator plant was laid out at an angle with the wharf line to meet this requirement with easy curves on the storage tracks. The complete development of the property as laid out gives 650 ft. of standing room on tracks on either side of the Trackshed, this including the cars spotted over the pits will permit 15 cars to be placed on each track and worked by the elevator operators before the next shunt is required. The ground leased from the Port of Vancouver had just been filled to uniform level at Elevation 30.0 by disposal of material dredged from the new turning basin in the Columbia River; this fill extended out to the top of the bulkhead shown on the site plan. All structures, runways, tracks, etc. on

the river side of the bulkhead line had to be carried on pile trestles, and the nature of the original ground below the new fill necessitated pile foundations under the main elevator buildings.

TRACKSHED: The trackshed, in plan dimension 98' x 72', is built of structural steel framing on concrete foundations. It is sheeted with corrugated iron siding, and the concrete roof is covered with asbestos roofing. Four unloading pits of carload capacity each are provided on the two tracks delivering grain over two 36" belt conveyors to the two receiving legs in the workhouse. On the water side of the Trackshed a raised platform, the length of the shed, is provided for handling empty sacks, and also for receiving sacked grain which may be brought to this plant by motor trucks on the highway. A cut-in hopper to receive such grain is provided over one of the receiving belts making five hoppers in all in the Trackshed. This hopper also will receive grain which has been brought down the Columbia River by river barge in sacks, and cut into bulk on a 30" belt conveyor connecting the waterfront shed with the cut-in hopper.

A four drum carpuller is installed in the Trackshed basement to operate cars in either direction on the two tracks; four pairs of car shovels are provided to unload bulk grain. The track nearest the river is arranged to give extra facilities for unloading carloads of sacked grain on this track. Each of the main hoppers is provided with two sub-divisions, so that three grades or qualities of grain from one car may be received and kept separate, a condition which sometimes occurs in split consignment cars at the end of the season.

One car loading spout is provided, and the foreman's office on the ground floor of workhouse projects out into the Trackshed, to give a good view of the operations.

Dust collectors for the cleaning machines and those required by the dust collecting system are carried on the south wall of the Workhouse, just above the Trackshed roof.

WORKHOUSE: The Workhouse is six bays long, three bays wide, 98 ft. x 48 ft.; and stands 200 ft. above the base of rail. The structure is of reinforced concrete throughout. The



Ocean Steamer Loading Wheat at Vancouver, Wash., Elevator Operated by Pacific Continental Grain Co.
[See pages 454, 456 and 457]

cupola as well as the bin portion was designed to use the moving forms required for pouring the bins so that the greatest possible speed would be realized in construction.

There are 42 rectangular bins of 177,000 bus. capacity below the distributing floor and an additional twelve bins of 40,000 bus. capacity built in the cupola at the level of the 2100 bushel garners placed above the scales. These cupola bins play an important part in the plant operation, holding grain for the washing machines and providing space for grain which has been scoured.

The equipment in the workhouse includes two 12,000 bus. receiving legs; two 15,000 bus. shipping legs, one 15,000 bus. transfer leg (used mainly for handling washed grain); one 4,000 bus. cleaner leg; one 1,500 bus. scourer leg. All legs run from the basement to the top floor, and the cleaner and scourer legs extend 25 feet higher than the main portion of the building, to permit wide distribution by gravity spouting.

The ground floor cleaning equipment consists of two No. 26A Eureka scourers, and one No. 11A Monitor cleaning machine with double incident cylinder attachment for oat separation. All bins are provided with fixed spouting at the ground floor elevation, so that turnheads need only be swung from one spout to another to enable grain to reach the cleaning machines or the boots of the various elevator legs. In addition to the foreman's office on the trackshed side of this floor, there is a second office for the superintendent and clerical staff located under the shipping gallery at the east end. The fan room for the Day dust collecting system is built under the shipping gallery.

The two No. 26A Eureka Horizontal Wheat Scourers are the largest size built by S. Howes Co. The shoes of both machines are equipped with the patent Eureka-Buhler Drive, which provides vibrationless drive for scourer shoes and eliminates eccentrics. Both scourers are equipped with ball bearings throughout and driven by individual motors through direct Tex-rope drives. The scouring cases and scouring cylinders are specially designed for scouring soft white Northwestern wheat. The rated capacity of each scourer is 600 bushels per hour.

In the cupola the distributing floor is served by five Mayo spouts placed in a row down the central bay and five telescope spouts handling grain from the washers and from the cupola scourer bins. These distributing floor spouts deliver direct to the workhouse bins below and also to three 36" belt conveyors which serve the two storage houses.

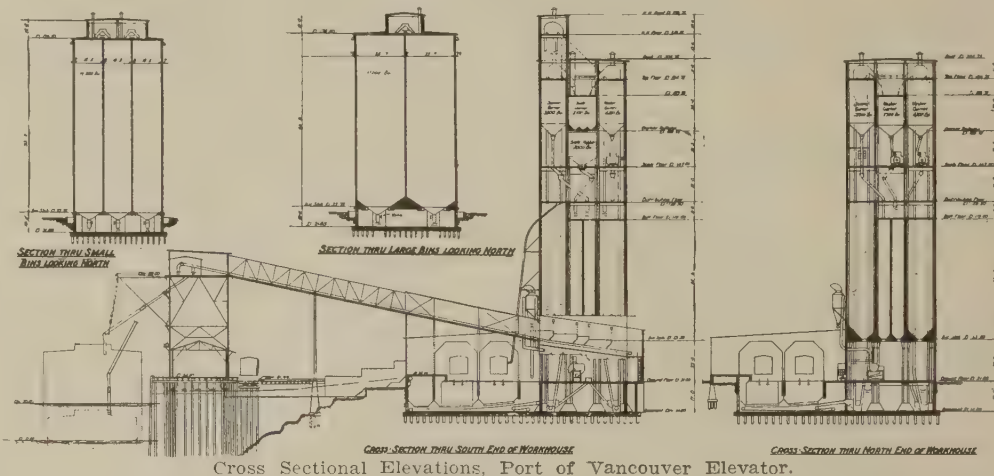
On the scale floor four 2,000 bushel hopper scales are installed. The two receiving scales are in the center bays of the house, giving command of practically the whole workhouse by direct Mayo spouting below the scales. The two shipping scales are located nearest the shipping end of the house adjacent to the four shipping bins. On this floor is a battery of four Wolf Improved Wheat Washers, each receiving grain from two cupola bins of one to three carload capacity. Each washer discharges through a telescope spout to a wide range of bins in the workhouse, providing a storage

capacity equal to 48 hours' continuous operation. A 3-unit Emerson barley cleaner is located on this floor, drawing from one of the cupola bins and discharging by fixed spouting to three bins below the distributing floor. Distribution from cleaner and scourer heads to all cupola bins and garners is handled from the scale floor by the use of special distributing spouting arrangement, which is designed to make the scale floor the control point for washing of wheat, and the center of distributing operations throughout the elevator. The scale floor office is a large one, built on the water side of the elevator, and giving a clear view of shipping operations as well as all signals controlling distribution and also operation of the washing units.

At the top floor each receiving leg is direct spouted to one receiving scale garner only. The shipping legs and transfer leg are equipped with Metcalf switch valves, adding to the flexibility

in delivery to conveyor belts are provided with controlled dust suction appliances, with the result that the plant is exceptionally free from dust. All outside bins are vented to the outside air through wall vents, and interior bins are connected to the dust collecting system so that back blast of dust at the spouting floor is prevented. Unusually large vents are installed in the scale garners and above all elevator heads. All working floors both below and above bins are provided with the greatest possible window areas so as to give the maximum of light and ventilation. On these floors the windows average 35% of the wall area.

STORAGES: There are two storage houses extending approximately 300 ft. on opposite sides of the central workhouse and at a distance 25 ft. away from that house. This arrangement permits easy and cheap construction of two sizes of storage bins, one the usual small



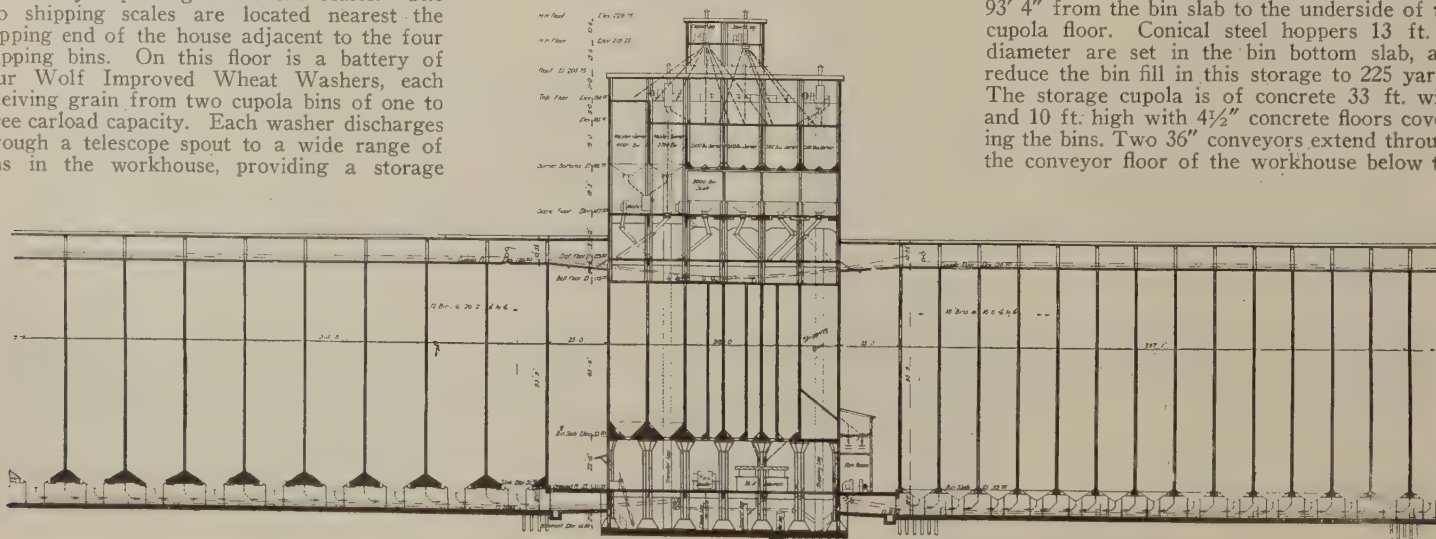
of the spouting and transfer operations which may be carried out on these legs. Scourer and cleaner legs reach all the cupola bins and all the scale garners through special distributing spouts operated from the scale floor.

A modern push button passenger elevator operates from the ground floor to the top floor of the workhouse, running in an elevator well closed off from the rest of the house. An enclosed stair well also runs from the ground floor to the top of the building. Additional connection between the scale and the distributing floors is provided by a brass slide pole and ladder alongside it.

The workhouse and trackshed are equipped with a complete and efficient dust collecting system. All points where grain is spouted to elevator boots and where grain is turned over

size required by the multiplicity of grades of grain coming to the Pacific North West elevators, and the other having bins of large storage capacity which serve to hold the predominating grades of grain handled in any one season. By means of cupola conveyors running longitudinally of the workhouse this two-storage layout also facilitates flexible spouting to storage without resort to transfer conveyors which would otherwise be necessary in a plant of similar size. Each scale and each Mayo in the workhouse can reach every bin in both storages.

The Small Bin Storage consists of a structure three cylindrical bins wide and eighteen long, containing 54 circular bins of 14,500 bushels capacity each and 34 interspace bins of 3,700 bushels. The circular bins are 15' 5" inside diameter with 6" walls on the interior of the structure and 7" walls on the exterior, extending 93' 4" from the bin slab to the underside of the cupola floor. Conical steel hoppers 13 ft. in diameter are set in the bin bottom slab, and reduce the bin fill in this storage to 225 yards. The storage cupola is of concrete 33 ft. wide and 10 ft. high with 4½" concrete floors covering the bins. Two 36" conveyors extend through the conveyor floor of the workhouse below the



[See pages 454, 455 and 457]

distributing floor, and run, the length of the storage cupola, each belt commanding two-thirds of that house by spouting from the portable tripper. In the basement are three 36" belts, one directly under each row of circular bins. The belt under the center row of these bins rises as it approaches the workhouse and spouts to either shipping leg; the two belts serving the outside rows of circular bins each spout to one of the shipping legs only. In this way each shipping leg may drain two-thirds of the storage bins.

The Large Bin Storage consists of a structure two bins wide and twelve long containing 24 circular bins of 37,000 bus. capacity each and 11 interstices of 9,000 bus. each. The circular bins are 25' 7" inside diameter with 7" walls on the interior of the structure and 7½" on the exterior, extending 93' 4" from the bin slab to the underside of the cupola floor. Conical steel hoppers of the same diameter used in the small bin storage are set in the bin bottom slab in this structure, but because of the larger size of bins, 1400 yards of bin fill was necessary. The storage cupola is of concrete, 20 ft. wide by 10 ft. high with 5" concrete floors covering the bins. One 36" conveyor extends through the conveyor floor of the workhouse and runs the length of the storage cupola, spouting through a portable tripper to all of the bins in this annex. In the basement are two 36" conveyors placed centrally under each row of the circular bins, each delivering to one shipping leg. The basement conveyor drawing from the northern row of the Large Bin Storage is also provided with a fixed tripper at the point where it passes through transfer leg No. 5, which thus provides an extra leg for turnover of 60% of the capacity of that storage. This belt where it passes through the workhouse is provided with loaders fed by fixed spouting from the washed wheat bins, permitting washed grain to be check weighed by shipping scales as well as by the receiving scale below the transfer leg.

Both storages have basement windows under each row of bins, which in houses of this comparatively narrow width give good ventilation and light. The storage cupola walls are 40% glass with large tilting ventilators. Inasmuch as every bin is provided with separate ventilation to outside air this portion of the structure is exceptionally bright and clean. In both structures asbestos roof covering is laid over the concrete roof.

SHIPPING GALLERIES: In the Workhouse are four shipping bins at the east end

of the house. Elevated bin bottoms terminating 10 ft. above the Workhouse bin slab draw off the grain from these bins through a turn-head system which enables each bin to feed either of the two 36" shipping conveyors. These conveyors run across the end of the Workhouse between the Workhouse and the Small Bin Storage 240 ft. to Tower A at the waterfront, and rise at an incline of 2½ths in 12, gaining sufficient height at the waterfront so that the shipping gallery parallel to the wharf runs level for its full length. The connecting shipping gallery is built of structural steel with reinforced concrete floors, corrugated iron walls and roof. Dust suction appliances are connected to all loaders below the shipping bins to reduce the dust nuisance.

From Tower A to Tower B the shipping gallery proper extends at a height of 55 ft. above the wharf to Tower B. The gallery is 17 ft. wide center to center of trusses, and the structure is similar to that of the connecting galleries. The trippers on the two 36" conveyors discharge through central hoppers to seven dockspouts of patented design first used at this plant. They are specially arranged to meet the wide range of water levels, 26 ft. from low water to ordinary flood levels; and due to double jointed construction which reduces boil at bend points, they maintain a high muzzle velocity in discharged grain at trimming levels. Dockspouts are operated from an elevated winch platform carried above the roof level of the wharfside sacking shed.

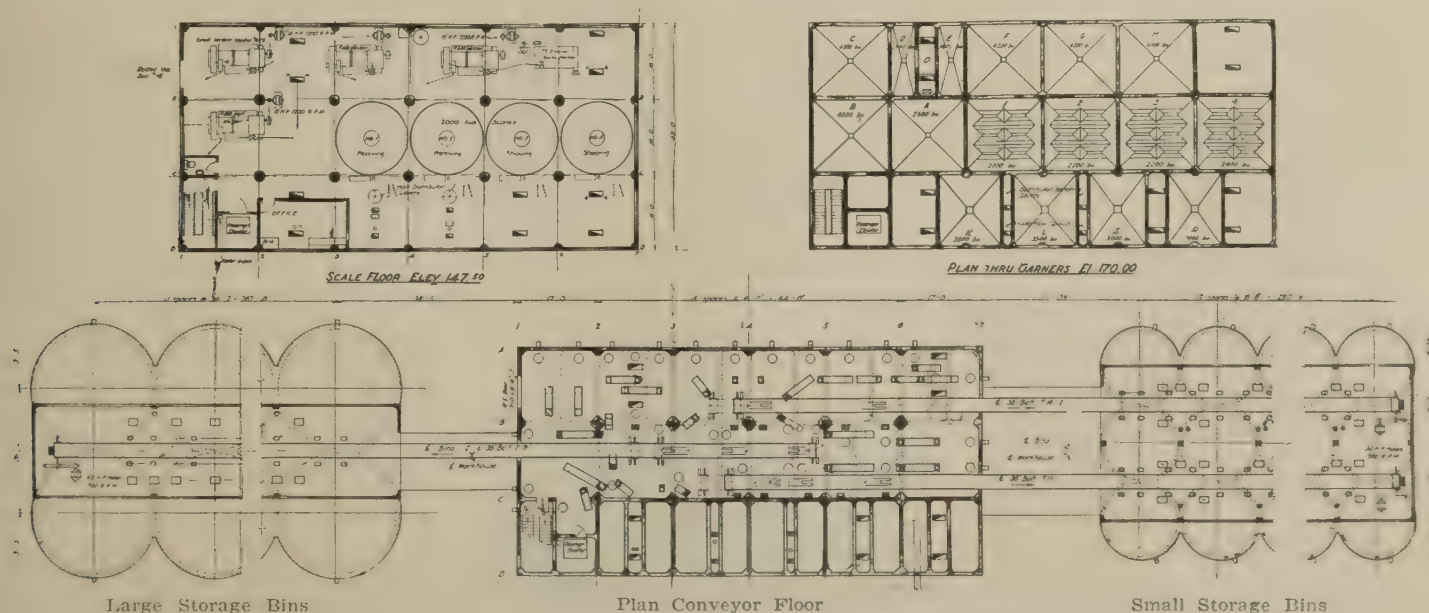
WHARF AND SHEDS: The shipping end of this plant includes a timber wharf 587 ft. 6 inches long, built to serve shipping at an ultimate dredged depth of 32 ft. below extreme low water, and providing for operation over a 26 ft. range of water level. This end of the plant is laid out to serve one deep sea shipping berth and at the same time at the downstream end of the wharf to accommodate barges bringing sacked grain down from the upper Columbia River. As part of the wharf structure there are two timber sacksheds for receiving, holding and shipping sacked grain. Timber cribbed bins are provided for sacking out bulk grain.

The outer sackshed is 31'-0" wide by 387'-6" long, built immediately on the waterfront and below the shipping galleries with a 10 ft. apron left to the wharf line. This outer shed is served by a single stub end track carried on trestle and running the length of the building, with every third bay of the shed provided with sliding doors on both rail and water side. The shed will receive sacked grain from cars and

from barges, the latter being taken in at the down stream end of the house by a five-ton Barlow Elevator. This elevator consists of a platform 10 ft. x 22 ft. operating over the entire range of water level that may be expected with a lift speed of 125 ft. per minute. Some of this sacked grain may be held in the outer shed for topping off overseas cargoes; the greater part of it, however, is cut into bulk and carried to the trackshed by a 24" and a 30" cut-in conveyor. This is necessary because 98% of the grain going out from the Columbia goes in bulk, and because a large proportion of all grain received requires treatment in the elevator cleaning operations.

On the landward side of the trestle track serving the outer sackshed is built a second inner trackshed 150 ft. long x 55 ft. wide. This shed is designed mainly to receive sacked wheat and barley which will be brought to the plant by motor trucks, and is provided with a large turning platform outside the shed and wide clearance within to permit maneuvering of large trucks. The inner shed is connected to the bulk handling facilities of the outer shed by a 24" cut-in belt running across the center of the shed and connecting to the mechanical handling facilities at the sacking bins in the outer shed. Three timber cribbed bins of 7200 bushels capacity are built to extend to the underside of the shipping gallery above to receive bulk grain from the trippers in that gallery. On the Pacific Coast there is still demand for small percentages of cargo to be shipped in sacks, and these sacking bins are designed to meet that need when it has not been possible to hold grain in the original sacks for such shipping needs. Below the cribbed bins is an elevated sacking floor, and this portion of the plant is also supplied with a small re-elevating leg of 4,000 bus. capacity, which delivers to the three sacking bins, to a car spout loading out on the adjoining trestle track, and to a small auxiliary dockspout loading to ships. These facilities are required to ship barley to rail or ocean from sack storage without cutting into the elevator operations. Weight in such cases is taken in sack lots over platform scales.

The Wharf and Shed construction is entirely of timber, as is usual on the Columbia. Decks are designed for 600# per square foot load, and piles in this portion of the plant are cedar, except the long fender piles on the face of the wharf, which are of fir. Piles for the outer wharf and shed vary from 65 ft. to 80 ft. long. Both sheds are protected by a complete sprink-



Cupola Floor Plans, Port of Vancouver, Wash., 2,000,000 bus. Elevator.
[See pages 454, 455 and 456]

ler installation and this sprinkler installation is also extended to the underside of the steel and concrete shipping galleries above, and to the inside of these same galleries, thus segregating the fire hazard of wooden structures on the waterfront, and permitting the best insurance rates to be obtained on the fireproof elevator structures despite their connection to timber waterfront structures.

LABORATORY BUILDING: A wooden laboratory building 55' 0" x 38' 6" of pleasing design and finish has been built adjoining the end of the Large Bin Storage house nearest the workhouse. This is built on concrete foundations, and the main floor is divided into five offices, which serve the Federal and State Inspectors. Provision is also made for laboratory accommodation for the Continental Grain Co.'s chemist, and storage racks for holding the samples of grain coming to the elevator. The building is heated by an Iron Fireman furnace installed in the basement.

SWITCH HOUSE: A reinforced concrete switch house 30' 6" x 17' 0" receives current from the North West Electric pole-type outside transformers, carried on a pole installation 40 ft. away, and distributes through a panel switchboard to the various power and light cabinets throughout the plant. Current for power as transferred is 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts, and signal and lighting current is 110-220 volts. The switch house is connected to the workhouse by an underground tunnel, and the main conduits for the cupola cross through the basement of the workhouse and are carried up the passenger elevator well. All installations of switches, lighting fixtures, etc., are of the latest dust-proof type throughout the entire plant.

All units of machinery throughout the plant are driven by individual motors, double reduction helical gears being used for elevator heads, and all other drives being single reduction Texrope. The plant contains 48 Fairbanks-Morse squirrel cage motors, giving 1335 h.p. total connected load. All parts of the plant are interconnected by a push button telephone of the selective ringing and talking type, with 20 stations and 16 extensions in that system. The scale floor is interconnected with the trackshed, storage cupolas, storage basement and workhouse ground floor, and shipping galleries, by light and sound signal systems which give additional indication and control to the major operations throughout the plant.

PERSONNEL: The plant was built for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry., with Mr. A. J. Witchel, Assistant Superintendent, in direct charge from the Portland office, and Mr. G. R. Williams, Purchasing Agent, buying all materials through the entire job; Colonel F. Mears, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Great Northern Railway, was in charge for that railway from his Seattle headquarters.

Built on property leased from the Port of Vancouver, all work in connection with the Port side of the proposition, including approaches and rail lines on the Port property, was handled by Mr. F. R. Brown, Port Manager.

The plant was laid out to meet operating requirements of the Pacific Continental Grain Co., of which Mr. H. W. Collins, with headquarters in Portland, is President and General Manager, and Mr. W. A. Randall is superintendent of the new elevator plant; details of the layout and execution were also subject to the approval of Mr. A. H. Norris of the parent company—the Continental Grain Company.

General construction of the remainder of the plant was carried out by Alloway & Georg. This included not only the concrete construction and machinery and equipment, but also the arrangement and control of all the sub-contractors and sub-contract trades entering into the plant.

The initial layout, the preparation of plans and supervision of construction, was carried out by the John S. Metcalf Co. from their Pacific Coast office at Vancouver, Canada.

Price Saves Corn

High prices for corn are forcing upon feeders an economy that may save them from a major feed famine this winter. Responding to the urges of supply and demand price imposes its own corrective.

Corn has been overshadowing wheat as a market leader, showing marked advances in the face of quietness in other grains. Since the pound for pound feeding value of wheat and corn are very nearly alike the action of corn on the market has supported prices for wheat.

"The price of wheat, despite the fact that the crop was moderate, is below that of corn over a large area of the west and southwest," declares a statement from Bartlett Frazier Co. "There is a shortage of all feedstuffs, and this price condition is naturally reflected in the use of grain on hand instead of importation and purchase of high priced grain from other points."

Farmers with wheat on hand are using it for feed rather than sell the wheat and pay higher prices for corn. This extra demand on farm stocks of wheat is likely to markedly affect distribution of this grain until spring pastures relieve the demand.

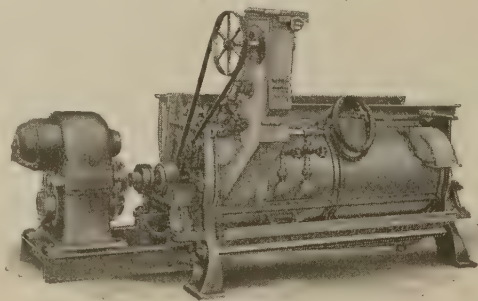
Wolf's Improved Wheat Washer

Elevator operators who are concerned with removing from wheat and other grain foreign matter such as smut, field dirt, crease dirt, fungi and impurities caused by natural sweating will be interested in the announcement by The Wolf Company, of recent improvements in the widely known Wolf wheat washer. Variable speed, considered essential by experienced operators for the most satisfactory cleaning of grain of all types and conditions, is provided in several different arrangements to suit installation conditions. Washers are furnished with motor or belt drive and with the variable-speed transmission coupled to the washer shaft (as illustrated) or mounted on top of the washer.

Variable speed enables the operator to obtain the exact amount of scouring action required by the grain being handled. It also permits him to control the amount of added moisture, so that he can dry the wheat in the machine to within 1% of the original moisture content when desired.

The modern Wolf washer is equipped with an automatic feed cut-off which prevents the grain from flowing into the washer cylinder and clogging it if the washer is stopped accidentally.

The grain is thoroughly drenched in the feeder and then passes into the washing and drying cylinder. Here it is centrifugally scrubbed by revolving beaters. The water from the feeder is retained during the initial cleaning action and then escapes through the perforated case, carrying the filth with it. Two rinsing sprays provide additional cleaning when necessary. Surplus water is thrown off by centrifugal force and air generated by the fan action of the beaters. Water and dirt are collected by a basin and two curtains, one of which is removed in the above illustration. Further details can be secured from the manufacturer.



Wolf's Improved Wheat Washer.

The Wheat Babies

As to Canada, Mr. Bennett is a politician and, like other politicians, likes to do the popular thing. He took over the wheat pool baby in 1930, when the child's parents were financially embarrassed.

The baby is still with him. He has tried to sell it again and again, but he wanted, and still wants, too much money for it. At Ottawa in August, 1932, he undertook, by solemn agreement, to sell the baby to the United Kingdom at world prices, but he has never really met the market.

So Mr. Bennett still has the baby and nowadays it is very large—quite the largest baby in the world—and it costs an awful lot of public money to finance and house it. Lately its "price structure" became undermined, which sounds bad for it and for Mr. Bennett and Nurse McFarland, and the child's father, the Canadian wheat pools. Now nurse says that he will not give it away, but will wait until some rich person calls for it in a Rolls-Royce.

The trouble is that other countries have wheat babies, too. France has a big one—it's costing about 45s per quarter of the taxpayers' money to board it out. The father of the French baby is "fixed prices"—a very nasty, awkward man.—*The Miller, London.*

Ever Normal Granary Urged by Wallace

Maintenance of an "ever normal" granary thru federally financed farm storage is urged by Sec'y Wallace and planned by officials of the Department of Agriculture. The plan contemplates use of a \$500,000,000 revolving fund, farm loans on wheat as well as corn, and construction of 1,000-bu. steel storage bins on farms with PWA funds.

Construction of 250,000,000 bus. of metal bin storage on farms for wheat is contemplated in the plan. While this would require at least \$25,000,000 AAA officials believe that payment could be readily made from savings on storage charges. It is estimated that the average country elevator storage charge would retire interest and principal charges on the outlay for steel bins in a single crop year, assuming 12 months storage.

Wm. S. Bradley, consultant on Commodity Credit Corp. policies and a finance assistant in AAA, heads the com'te working out details of the plan. The scheme is expected to be presented to Congress as a major agricultural bill at this session.

Death of Veteran Insurance Man

Franklin S. Danforth, pres. of the Millers National Insurance Co., died Nov. 29 at his home in the Hotel Sovereign, Chicago, aged 71 years.

At the age of 15 he left his native town, Malden, Mass., and entered the employ of Paine & Lewis and in 1881 was made a member of the office force of the Millers & Manufacturers Ins. Co. He went to Chicago in 1904 as general agent of the Millers National, becoming sec'y in 1931 and pres. in 1932.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Carrie E. Thompson, who survives him, with a son, Ralph S., ass't sec'y of the company, and a daughter, Mrs. H. G. Prudden of New York.

He was honored and respected for his sterling qualities and was regarded throughout the country as an exceptional insurance executive. He was a member of the Union League Club, treas. of the Western Insurance Bureau, director of the Cook County Loss Adjustment Bureau, director of the Underwriters Adjusting Co., director of the Chicago Board and Patrol Com'te, director Western Sprinkler Risk Ass'n, member Western Actuarial Bureau, and director Uniform Printing & Supply Co.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith, Ark.—Permit for the erection of a new feed mill has been granted to the O. K. Feed Mills, Inc., whose mill burned several months ago. The new structure will be built of brick and will cost about \$4,500.

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena, Cal.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of Chicago, opened a private wire office at 22 N. Euclid Ave., late last month. J. J. Neary is manager.

Stockton, Cal.—The official start of operations of the Stockton Grain Terminal was on Nov. 17, when the steamship Iowa arrived to take on grain. The conveyor system, reported in the Oct. 10 Journals as under construction, from the terminal to shipside for both bulk and sacked grain, was put into action for the first time. It is said that 150,000 tons of grain is expected to move thru the terminal during the coming year.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., formerly in the Bank of Commerce Bldg., is now occupying new offices in the Sterling Tower, 372 Bay St.

Winnipeg, Man.—Weekly bids on wheat futures can not be traded in on a basis below the minimums fixed on the exchange at the request of the Canadian Government, according to a recent ruling of the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The minimums are 75 cents for December wheat, 80 cents for May wheat and 81½ cents for July wheat.

ILLINOIS

Geneseo, Ill.—Sommers & Bollen have closed their elevator at this point.

Trenton, Ill.—Wind damaged the roof of the corn sheller of the Trenton Milling Co. recently.

Deer Creek, Ill.—The D. C. & C. Farmers Grain Co. will operate here as a co-operative, having filed papers to that effect.

Danvers, Ill.—The Danvers Farmers Elevator Co. has just installed a new 20-ton scale, moving the old 10-ton scale to the branch at Woodruff (Lilly p. o.).

Latham, Ill.—A verdict was recently rendered by a jury in circuit court for John L. Emerick against the Farmers Grain Co., of this place, in wages for the amount of \$136.50.

Havana, Ill.—A new warehouse will be erected here by the farmers Elevator Co., of Ipava, on land recently purchased for that purpose. The company has been leasing a warehouse here.

Woodruff (Lilly p. o.), Ill.—The Danvers Farmers Elevator Co. is having the 10-ton scale formerly in its elevator at Danvers, Ill., moved to this point and installed in its branch elevator here.

Ipava, Ill.—Improvements recently made by the Farmers Elevator Co. here include a new wareroom, raising of the office and installation of a furnace and coal stoker, also other modern conveniences.

Clifton, Ill.—Fred Stout, former manager of the Ashkum Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Ashkum, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Clifton Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Oscar Merkle, manager for the two past years.

Harvel, Ill.—The elevator here owned by O. W. Weber, of Morrisonville, was robbed Nov. 17 at about 9:30 p. m. The window of the office was pried open and the combination of the safe knocked off. The safe contained about \$4 in cash.

Richards (Streator p. o.), Ill.—The G. W. Graham Grain Co.'s elevator was broken into during the night of Nov. 26 and a Winchester rifle and a radio set stolen. The front door had been pried open and the office ransacked from one end to the other.

Anchor, Ill.—The Anchor Grain Co. has rebuilt its elevator that burned last August, the new, up-to-date structure, having a capacity of about 35,000 bus., having just been completed by George Saathoff. Modern machinery and equipment have been installed.

Belleville, Ill.—A man was arrested on Nov. 22 on a charge of breaking into a freight car on the Reichert Milling Co. elevator siding and stealing a sack of wheat. He was sentenced to serve 90 days on his plea of guilty and then was paroled to the ass't states attorney.

Pekin, Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Co.'s line of 16 elevators, with headquarters at Pekin, has been bot by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. There will be no change in the policy or personnel of the elevators and business will be continued under the name of the Turner-Hudnut Co.

Fairmount, Ill.—The Fairmount Grain Co.'s elevator was recently leased to the Federal Grain Elevators, of Peoria. It will continue to be managed by Walter L. Jackson and W. C. Gebhart. The property is owned by Z. A. Terry, A. H. Gunder, S. T. Catlett and the A. W. Cast estate.

Woodson, Ill.—The Woodson Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves, during the night of Nov. 26, who battered open the door of the safe and stole between \$25 and \$30 in cash. A number of checks and papers were not taken. Entrance to the elevator was gained by breaking a window.

Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford Flour & Feed Co., which, as reported in the Journals last number is a consolidation of the Rockford Grain & Milling Co. and the Coppins & Lange Flour & Feed Co., is owned by the Farmers Wholesale Co., of Minneapolis, which owned the Rockford Grain & Milling Co. before the consolidation.

Galesburg, Ill.—It is reported that the Galesburg Milling & Grain Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number, has opened negotiations for the purchase of the plant formerly occupied by the Galesburg Molasses Feed Co., and which has been vacant since that company ceased operations several years ago.

Morris, Ill.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s new 60,000-bu. elevator on the north bank of the Illinois River, reported previously as under construction by the Macdonald Engineering Co., started operations Nov. 8, with F. J. Watts, formerly of Havana, as manager. Equipment includes a 32-foot truck dump, a 30-ton scale and a 25-bu. automatic hopper scale. All handling of the grain is done by electricity. The elevator is for truck-barge handling of grain.

CHICAGO NOTES

The directors of the Board of Trade have set the rate of interest for advances on Bs/L at 5% per annum.

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$5,500, net to the buyer, a decline of \$300 from the previous sale.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade at a recent meeting authorized Pres. Carey to appoint a com'te to conduct an inquiry into the possibilities of establishing a futures market in petroleum and petroleum products.

The question of establishing a futures market in soy beans will be investigated by a special com'te appointed by the pres. of the Board of Trade, under authorization of the board of directors on Dec. 4. A similar com'te was appointed three years ago, but no action was taken at that time. This year there has been an active cash trade in soy beans, which are becoming an increasingly important crop.

New members of the Board of Trade include Leo Potishman, pres. of the Transit Grain & Commission Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Joseph Stewart, who was superintendent under the Armour Grain Co. of the Chicago & North-Western R. R. Elevator, at the time it was blown up by a dust explosion in 1921, died Sept. 1.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion will hold a good fellowship pre-Christmas party on Dec. 15, at 8 p. m., to which each member may bring one couple—also sandwiches and cake. An endeavor is being made to make this a monthly affair. On Dec. 31 the post will hold its New Year's eve party, at which time entertainment, favors, noise makers and dancing all night will be the order. The price is only \$2.50 per person. Members and their friends are invited.

The nominating com'te of the Board of Trade has made the following selection of candidates to be voted on by members of the exchange on Jan. 7: For pres., Robert P. Boylan; Thomas Y. Wickham, now second vice-pres., automatically succeeds to the office of first vice-pres.; for second vice-pres., Kenneth S. Templeton. Board of directors: Richard V. McNellis and Alex W. Kay. Six directors whose terms expire this year were re-nominated as follows: Arthur C. Hayes, John G. McCarthy, Simon Mayer, Louis T. Sayre, Arthur C. Sullivan and James A. White. Pres. Peter B. Carey is retiring after three successive terms as president.

Suit has been filed here in Federal Court against Thomas M. Howell, grain trader of this city, by Soma Peto, of B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, as an individual, for \$25,200, Mr. Peto alleging that his business was injured as a result of Mr. Howell's manipulations of the corn market in 1931, and claiming that these manipulations were contrary to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Mr. Peto claims that he sold 35,000 bus. of corn in May, 1931, for delivery in July, and he suffered a loss on account of Mr. Howell's activities, which caused an advance in corn of 14 cents in three days. Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, on Nov. 16, charged Mr. Howell with having gained control of the Chicago corn market in July, 1931.

INDIANA

Indianola, Ind.—The elevator of the Indianola Co-op. Exchange is being rebuilt.

Greenfield, Ind.—The Hancock County Farm Bureau recently installed a McMillin Truck Dump at its elevator.

Columbia City, Ind.—The plant of the Farmers Mill & Elevator Co. is being covered with galvanized brick siding.

Evansville, Ind.—The Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. is installing a combination sheller and cleaner and a hammer mill.

Syracuse, Ind.—New 10-ton ballbearing platform scales have been installed at the Stiefel Grain Co.'s elevator. The scale platform is 18 feet long.

Princeton, Ind.—A heavy grain truck broke thru the floor of the drive at Fred Antell's elevator recently and tied up corn hauling for some time.—H.

Ambia, Ind.—The Ambia Grain Co. has bot the Summers Bros. elevator and taken possession. This puts all of Ambia's elevators under one management.

Atkinson (Oxford p. o.), Ind.—The 30,000-bu. elevator of the Atkinson Grain Co. was burned after midnight Dec. 6 together with 7,500 bus. of corn and 1,000 bus. of oats.

Ligonier, Ind.—The death of George E. Howe, an executive of the Lyon & Greenleaf Co., operator of a line of grain elevators, occurred late in October, burial taking place at Chicago, Nov. 2. His death followed an operation in an Elkhart hospital.

Decatur, Ind.—The new soybean factory of the Central Soya Co. started operations early this month. Construction work was started in September, as previously reported.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Albert L. Deluse, of the Lew Hill Grain Co., of this city, is one of three councilmen-at-large elected recently, receiving more votes than either of the other successful candidates.

Hartford City, Ind.—Andrew J. Miller, 76 years old, grain dealer and flour mill operator at Montpelier, Ind., for many years, is dead following a brief illness, death being caused by heart disease.—W. B. C.

Boswell, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. of this place acted as host at a gathering of grain dealers of this district in the library auditorium recently. Dealers came from Rensselaer, LaFayette, Chase, Remington and Chalmers.

Harrisville (Union City p. o.), Ind.—D. Bright is the new manager of the Pierce Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding William Holden, who was stricken with paralysis late in October, as previously reported. Mr. Bright was a former employee of the company.

Walkerton, Ind.—But little damage was done by a fire that broke out about 11 p. m., Nov. 19, at the elevator of B. I. Holser & Co., near the corn drier, which a night shift had been operating. Thru the quick action of the fire department the fire was soon extinguished.

Petersburg, Ind.—Elijah J. Whitelock, miller and grain operator in this city for the past 60 years, pres. of the Petersburg Milling & Grain Co., died at his home, Nov. 30, at the age of 78 years, after an illness of several months. He is survived by two sons, H. R. and H. B. Whitelock, both active in milling circles.—H.

Topeka, Ind.—The feed mill owned by Andrew J. Eash, formerly known as Peck's Mill, has been leased to the Finer Feeds Co., of Topeka, which is now operating it, with C. D. Feller, of Kendallville, as manager. The Finer Feeds Co. has a feed mill and store at Ashley, Ind., also, which will be operated in connection with this one.

Laketon, Ind.—On Nov. 10 George Baker filed his final report as receiver of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which showed the indebtedness of the company to be \$59,935. The receiver had collected \$17,542, receiving \$439 for his services and the attorney receiving \$500, the remainder being prorated among other claimants, and the receivership brot to an end.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A meeting of the directors of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held soon to decide upon the dates of the 34th annual convention of the ass'n and to consider some other matters of business. The convention will be held in Indianapolis some time during the latter part of January. Sec'y Sale has requested members of the ass'n to send him suggestions as to definite subjects to be discussed at the convention, also to suggest possible good speakers on subjects of interest to members.

IOWA

Pierson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has erected a garage 24x40 feet.

Lester, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. is installing a new scale in its local elevator.

LaPorte City, Ia.—An annex to the mill of the Moore Milling Co. is contemplated.

Dickens, Ia.—Scales in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator have been re-installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Cushing, Ia.—The Bartlett Frazier Co. has purchased the C. E. Lowry elevator here. Mr. Lowry will be the local manager.

Alden, Ia.—The Alden Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a gasoline tank of 500 gallons capacity, and a pump.—Art Torkelson.

Greene, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had extensive improvements made at its elevator, including new foundations and other equipment.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa will hold its annual convention in this city Jan. 29, 30 and 31, at the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Penick & Ford, Ltd., has let the contract for its 500,000-bu. re-inforced concrete grain elevator to the John S. Metcalf Co. and work has been started on the foundation, so the new house will be ready early next spring.

Griswold, Ia.—Hanson & Son's elevator office was visited by thieves recently, who carried away the radio, leaving books and papers scattered all over the office.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—M. B. Kiester recently purchased the Flanery Grain Co.'s elevator at this point. No consideration was given.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Armstrong, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at this place is being painted and an improved 15-ton truck scale is to be installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Algona, Ia.—Palo Alto and Kossuth county farmers' elevator managers held a meeting here Nov. 14, starting with a dinner, followed by discussions of different phases of the business.

Marne, Ia.—Thieves pried open a window in the office of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator recently, stole a radio and ransacked a desk but left the same unmolested.—Art Torkelson.

Duncombe, Ia.—Theo. Arnold was recently appointed manager of the Bartlett Frazier Co.'s elevator at this point. The position had been left vacant by the death of V. S. Gordon.—Art Torkelson.

Leeds, Ia.—Vincent Calhoun suffered a fracture of his right leg and arm recently in a fall at the elevator plant of the American Pop Corn Co. here, and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.—Art Torkelson.

Rinard, Ia.—Mrs. Chas. Hurd, wife of Charlie Hurd, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for many years, passed away recently. She suffered a stroke Sept. 20 and had been bedfast ever since.—Art Torkelson.

Fenton, Ia.—Contract for the extensive improvements and repairs at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator mentioned in the Journals last number, was given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. All of the buildings were ironclad, new foundations installed and driveway rebuilt.

Odebolt, Ia.—A district meeting of managers of farmers' elevators was held here at the Travelers Hotel, Nov. 15, with E. L. Kreger, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Service Co., in the chair. Moving pictures pertaining to the grain business were shown, about 20 being present.

Hancock, Ia.—The local elevator of the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. is closing for the winter, and Harry Claussen, manager, will spend the winter with his family in Colorado. This leaves Hancock without an elevator, as the Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co. closed its office here several weeks ago.

KANSAS

Cheney, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the Friesen Grain Co. on Nov. 21.

Leoti, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the Stevens-Scott Grain Co. on Nov. 17.

Canton, Kan.—On Nov. 21 the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. was damaged by windstorm.

Lyons, Kan.—The Heitschmidt grain elevator here has been sold to Herbert E. Kay, of Wells, Kan., who will operate it.

Johnson, Kan.—A feed mill and a feed mixer have been installed in an annex recently erected at the plant of the Porter Produce Co.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The Blue Rapids Milling & Elvtr. Co. is tearing out its old boiler room in use since 1903 and is installing new up-to-date steam equipment. It is also erecting a new warehouse 36x60x20 feet.

Wellington, Kan.—Mill Plant "B" of the Hunter Milling Co. was damaged by windstorm on Nov. 17 and Mill Plant "A" on Nov. 27.

Iola, Kan.—More than 55 men from the territory around Iola attended a meeting here of farmers elevator men, on Nov. 27, at the Kelley Hotel. O. C. Servis, manager of the Winfield Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, presided.

Liberal, Kan.—Robert Hall, pioneer grain and lumber dealer in southwest Kansas, died in a Hutchinson hospital, on No. 22, after an illness of only one day, at the age of 80 years. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Hutchinson, Kan.—C. D. Jennings, of this city, terminal elevator operator, and his wife are on the way to South America, on a two months' trip. Mr. Jennings will get first-hand information regarding the Argentine harvest.

Bloomington, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. here was robbed during the night of Nov. 12 of about \$20 worth of office supplies, tools and merchandise. Automobile tracks were found near the elevator, presumably made by the car used by the thieves.

Villets, Kan.—The elevator here formerly operated by W. T. Buck and known as Elvtr. "A" was sold recently, wrecked and the lumber sold out; Elvtr. "B" was sold Dec. 4, leaving only one elevator in operation at this point, the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's.

Atwood, Kan.—The Beaver Valley Seed & Feed Co. has been formed by Joseph Vap, who is engaging in a general feed business and will later add a full line of field and garden seeds. His present equipment is a feed mill and a grain cleaner and additional machinery will be installed at a later date.

Admire, Kan.—B. F. Haag, of Seattle, Wash., a former grain dealer here, who retired about four years ago, died on Nov. 22, the day after being struck by an automobile. His body was brot to Admire for burial. Mrs. Haag died 10 years ago, and for several years Mr. Haag lived with his son, John, in Seattle.

Richmond, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Merc. Co. has remodeled its elevator, raising the east side of it 10 feet, and increasing the length by six feet. A new overhead truck hoist has been installed, replacing the old style wagon hoist. The capacity of the bins over the driveway has been increased by 1,000 bus. and a new 7½-h.p. electric motor has been installed to operate the elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—E. R. Trout, who has been in the feed manufacturing business here for 19 years, has been appointed Wichita manager for the Ralston-Purina Mills Co. of St. Louis, which recently purchased the properties of the Otto Weiss Milling Co. here, as reported in the Journals last number. Extensive improvements are being made at the plant and latest type machinery being installed.

KENTUCKY

Woodburn, Ky.—Windstorm damaged the mill roof, windows and guttering of the Larmon Milling Co. on Nov. 21.

Sturgis, Ky.—C. T. Wallace, 67 years old, part owner of the Exchange Mills here and widely known in grain and feed circles in western Kentucky, is dead at his home here, following an operation.—W. B. C.

Frankfort, Ky.—Announcement was made Dec. 8 that the state had arranged to install a flour mill at the Frankfort penitentiary, to produce flour with convict labor for the various state institutions, with the idea of saving money on cost of flour, and at the same time find work for idle convicts, a program that had the milling industry of the state quite disturbed when the news became known.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Contract has been given by the Norris Grain Co. to the Carlstrand Engineering Co. for the electrification of the former Pennsylvania R. R. Elvtr. No. 2, which the company recently purchased, as reported in the Sept. 12 Journals. Other improvements and alterations also will be made in the elevator.

MICHIGAN

Williamston, Mich.—Strait & Son, who have operated an alfalfa mill at Nashville, Mich., for the past two years, have just purchased another alfalfa mill at this point.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS

HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

Detroit, Mich.—There is some talk of building a terminal elevator at Detroit.

Byron Center, Mich.—On Nov. 28 the Byron Center Co-op. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage.

Onondaga, Mich.—The elevators of the G. E. Bursley Co. at this point and at Springport, Mich., will be closed about Dec. 15, as the company is retiring from the elevator business. The elevator at Onondaga was bot this summer by the Bursley Co., which has operated it in connection with its elevator at Springport.

Springport, Mich.—The G. E. Bursley Co. is retiring from the elevator business in Michigan. It is reported, and will close its local elevator about Dec. 15, also its house at Onondaga. About 10 years ago the local elevator was taken over by the Bursley Co., wholesale grocers of Ft. Wayne. Mr. Ward, manager, will be transferred to Ft. Wayne.

Detroit, Mich.—The Wolverine Milling Co. will transfer from the rear building to the front building now occupied by the Detroit City Stove Co. This transfer will take place during the month of January, and will greatly facilitate the conveniences and service that the company will be able to render under the new set-up.—Wolverine Milling Co., D. A. Pettigrew, mgr.

The Michigan state sales tax does not apply to feed, fertilizer, seed and farm implements used in production for sale, under a decision given by Judge Leland W. Carr, in a suit brought by the State Farm Bureau. If the grower consumes the product, such as wheat taken to mill, or fruits and vegetables, the purchased materials used in production are taxable, the farmer being in that respect a consumer, not a producer.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Port Huron Storage & Bean Co. has started construction of a new grain and bean elevator, which will double the capacity of its plant. The elevator will be 30x72 feet and will front on the Grand Trunk Ry. tracks, adjacent to the present plant and on property owned by the company. Building and equipment will cost about \$10,000. The new elevator will give employment to about five more men and 25 more women.

MINNESOTA

Lonsdale, Minn.—Charles Mechura has opened the elevator here known as the Pumper Elvtr.

Nassau, Minn.—An extension on the driveway of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been built.

Minneota, Minn.—The local office of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has been redecorated and painted.

Mazeppa, Minn.—The Minnesota Wool Co-op.'s elevator here has been taken over by the Altura Elvtr. Co., of Altura, Minn.

Lengby, Minn.—The warehouse and stock of the Lengby Elvtr. & Feed Mill were destroyed by fire of unknown cause on Nov. 22.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce include William Pope, of the N. Bawlf Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Baudette, Minn.—The Marvin Grain & Seed Co., of which George Marvin is the head, contemplates the erection of an elevator next spring.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—The Big Ben Feed Co. recently installed a new safe in its office, replacing the one wrecked by burglars in an attempt to open it.

Moose Lake, Minn.—The Co-op. Ass'n has about completed a new frame elevator here, having a capacity of 6,000 bu. Handling equipment will be installed later.

Clara City, Minn.—New roofs have been put on the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this station by the T. E. Ibberson Co. and other repairs have been made.

Le Center, Minn.—The LeSueur County Farm Bureau Service Co. has appointed Francis Gibbs manager of the feed mill it recently leased here from Matt Wolf, as previously reported.

Milroy, Minn.—The elevator office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was entered last month by a thief, who badly damaged the moisture tester and books in the safe. He got but little money.

Good Thunder, Minn.—A 15-ton truck scale with a steel frame and fitted with a steel truck lift and dump grates, has been installed at the R. L. Houk elevator, and some minor repairs made.

Elmore, Minn.—A new warehouse has been erected at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant, to be used for housing feed, machinery and twine. A new driveway has also been constructed, and other repairs made.

Danvers, Minn.—The elevators of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. were both entered by thieves during the night of Nov. 13. The post-office and a garage were also entered the same night.

Kenyon, Minn.—Contract for the installation of feed mill equipment at this station for the Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. An improved batch mixer and an oat huller will be installed. Some new leg equipment will also be provided.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the recent monthly meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n Otto Bast was elected vice-pres., M. R. Walsh to the executive com'ite and Harry Hall to the legislative com'ite. Australian grain production methods were discussed by Leonard Cayzerr, of Sydney, Australia.

Minneapolis, Minn.—William A. Poehler, connected with the grain trade of this city for many years, died Dec. 2, at the age of 59 years. After graduating from the University of Minnesota, Mr. Poehler practiced law in Wisconsin for a time, later identifying himself with the H. Poehler Co. and the Pacific Grain Co., founded by his father, August A. Poehler. He is survived by his widow.

Canby, Minn.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n was held in this city on Nov. 21, in the Canby City Hall, with Pres. Wollum in the chair. A. F. Nelson gave a short talk on the country elevator code. It was voted to make the second Tuesday of each month the regular meeting night of the ass'n. After disposing of other business matters, including a discussion of handling relief coal and the appointment of a com'ite to draft a resolution asking congressmen and senators from Minnesota and South Dakota to seek an early appropriation for seed loans, a lunch was served in the dining-room of one of the local churches. Grain men of the Canby district were the hosts of the evening.

St. Peter, Minn.—The Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting here on Nov. 4 in the lodge rooms of the Engesser Brewing Co., which acted as the host of the evening and also furnished refreshments. Otto A. Zimmerman, a member of the Minnesota State Board of Grain Appeals and a well posted barley man, spoke on scabby barley and also on the moisture tests on wheat necessitated by the new Federal grain grades. C. E. Parish, supervisor of country grain warehouses of Minnesota, talked of the work of his department. Sec'y Nelson, of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, told of his trip to Washington, where he represented the grain trade in protesting against assessments levied against it by the coal authority. Other speakers were G. W. Ekstrand, W. A. Dinham, E. F. Barrett and C. F. Nachbar. A general discussion was had on the new corn grades and their value.

MISSOURI

Chamois, Mo.—Mr. Eggers, formerly of Hermann, Mo., where he operated the Eggers Milling Co., has engaged in the grain business at this point.

Townley (Malden p. o.), Mo.—The Malden Grain Co., whose elevator burned late in October, as previously reported, is rebuilding cribs for the present.

Golden City, Mo.—Fire caused by defect in operating machinery caused the total destruction of the elevator of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. on Dec. 3.

McKittrick, Mo.—F. W. Meyer, former manager of the McKittrick Elvtr. & Lbr. Co.'s elevator, has gone to Hermann, Mo., where he has bot former Eggers Milling Co.'s elevator, which he is operating.

St. Louis, Mo.—The nominating com'ite of the Merchants Exchange has been appointed as follows: F. B. Chamberlain, chairman; J. P. Berger, L. T. Hall, H. B. McCormick and T. M. Scott. The com'ite held its first meeting during the first week of December.

MONTANA

Circle, Mont.—F. S. Kalberg, formerly in the elevator business at Bagley, Minn., will be manager of the 35,000-bu. elevator here being purchased by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. from the Montana-Dakota Elvtr. Co., thru a government loan, as previously reported.

NEBRASKA

Chadron, Neb.—The Chadron Mills will build a storage annex before the next crop moves to market.

Eagle, Neb.—The P. B. Cruise Grain Co., local elevator and lumber yard operator, is reported out of business.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The elevator here formerly operated by the Bartling Seed Co. has been purchased by the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., of Omaha, which has been operating a branch here for several years. New equipment for handling seed has been installed, and the plant will specialize in seed corn. Chester L. Weekes is local manager.

OMAHA LETTER

Omaha, Neb.—James K. McCombs, of the Crowell Elvtr. Co., also a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange, died late last month, at the age of 77 years.

The Maney Milling Co. sustained slight damage, on Nov. 24, when fire of undetermined origin broke out in an asbestos lined room, burning about 50 sacks of wheat which were being treated for weevil.

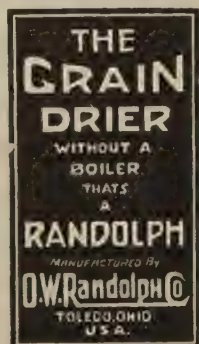
Work of repairing the 10,000,000-bu. elevator of the Cargill Commission Co. that sustained a \$1,000,000 loss by a dust explosion, Nov. 23, as reported in the Journals last number, was started a few days after the disaster.

A damage suit has been filed in district court by Leon Copald, one of the eight men injured in the explosion at the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on Nov. 23, charging the Cargill Co. with negligence in providing proper safety devices. Copald alleges that the injuries he received will permanently have an ill effect on his future life.

NEW ENGLAND

St. Albans, Vt.—A loss estimated at several thousand dollars was caused by fire to the elevator of the St. Albans Grain Co. Dec. 5. Firemen battled for more than an hour before the fire was under control.—L. V. S.

Danbury, Conn.—National Flour Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each; incorporators: John Campo, Jr., Ann Campo and Pilune Kirkorian; to carry on business of grain and flour merchants.



RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa,
Sweet Corn and Vegetables



Swanton, Vt.—The E. W. Bailey Co.'s elevator was damaged to the extent of \$60,000 by fire, Thanksgiving Day.—L. V. S.

Ware, Mass.—Tri-County Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000 plus 100 shares of no par value; officers: Myron A. Smith, pres.; Herman A. Dumas, treas.; to do a general grain and feed business.

North Andover, Mass.—William C. Harraden, 71, who owned the Marbleridge Grain Co., died at his home here Dec. 1. He had been ill seven weeks. Born in Gloucester, he had lived in North Andover 35 years. Mr. Harraden was a member of the North Andover Grange and a past noble grand of Andover Lodge, 230, I. O. O. F.—L. V. S.

Boston, Mass.—Following the two-week investigation by the Federal Securities & Exchange Commission, the Boston Curb Exchange closed its doors, during the third week of November, bringing to an end its activities that had extended over a third of a century. Several years ago the Curb Exchange became affiliated with the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, and both organizations transacted their business from the same trading floor. The Boston Curb was the first exchange in the country to close under the new Federal regime.

Portland, Me.—One of the most disastrous fires here in generations, swept the waterfront Dec. 6, causing damage of \$1,000,000. The blaze is said to have started in the two-story wooden plant of the New England Bran Co. and spread among many other wooden structures with great rapidity. The long wooden wharf of the New England Grain Co. was quickly reduced to smoldering embers. All buildings on Hobson's Wharf, which parallels the harbor, to the water's edge were blazing inside of ten minutes after the first alarm.—L. V. S.

NEW JERSEY

Red Bank, N. J.—Baird, Davison Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$16,000; agent, Joseph C. Davison; grain products.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Applicants for membership in the Buffalo Corn Exchange include Anger Armstrong.

New York, N. Y.—Carl Mayer, a member of the Produce Exchange, died Nov. 20, at the age of 93 years.

New York, N. Y.—A market for trading in potato futures will open on the Produce Exchange soon.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Anger Armstrong is manager of Rosenbaum Grain Corp.'s local office, opened early in December. He was formerly with the Ralston Purina Co. here.

Ludlowville, N. Y.—F. M. Howell's grist mill, a landmark here, burned during the third week of November; loss, \$8,000; partly insured; the cause of the fire was reported to be an overheated stove.

Geneva, N. Y.—The president of the Patent Cereals Co. of this place, Beecher M. Crouse, died at his home in Utica recently, after a short sickness, at the age of 60 years. The local plant includes a large elevator.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Albert C. Kipp, superintendent of mills for the Hecker H-O Co., of this city, for the past 15 years, died Nov. 18, at the age of 51 years. Mr. Kipp had formerly been superintendent for the National Oats Co., at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Rochester, N. Y.—On Nov. 10 Newman Bros. Grain Co. opened its new, up-to-date feed mill that replaces the fire loss of last May, keeping open house from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Prof. Savage, of Cornell University, gave an address on "The Farmer's Way Out."

Norwich, N. Y.—Warren E. Eaton, son of R. D. Eaton, of this place, who was head of the R. D. Eaton Co., grain and feed millers, for many years, was accidentally killed at Miami, Fla., Dec. 1, when he fell 1,600 feet from his glider. During the World War Mr. Eaton was an ace flyer in the U. S. Army. Mr. Eaton and his father later entered the drug business and withdrew from the grain and feed business.

NORTH DAKOTA

Arthur, N. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. sustained small property damage loss on Nov. 19.

Noonan, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged in a severe wind-storm recently.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—Herman J. Probst, elevator manager here, died last month, at the age of 50 years.

Kathryn, N. D.—Last month thieves broke into the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s office, broke open the safe and stole \$150.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Casselton Elevtr. Co., Casselton, N. D., recently became a member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—Verne Pendergast, of Norwood, has been made manager of the Farmers Union Elevtr. here, succeeding the late Herman Probst.

Homer, N. D.—A district court judge recently ordered the board of railroad commissioners to distribute \$1,478 to ticket holders in the insolvent Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Hazleton, N. D.—The Occident Elevtr. Co. has built a new feed grinding mill as an annex to its local elevator. The machinery is driven by electricity.

Maxbass, N. D.—Harvey Overby, former agent here for the National-Atlas Elevtr. Co., is now grain buyer for the Osborn-McMillan Elevtr. Co. at Fordville, N. D.

OHIO

Selma, O.—Lew Westfall has been appointed manager of Guy Curry's elevator here.

Ashtabula, O.—A crusher and cracker was recently installed by the Lake Erie Milling Co.

Toledo, O.—The local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. will be closed before Dec. 15.

Tiffin, O.—Windstorm damaged the roof of the elevator building of the Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co. on Nov. 22.

West Mansfield, O.—Burglars jimmied open a door at Charles Wooton's elevator here, late last month, and stole about \$20 in cash.

Sandusky, O.—A fire which originated in an elevator head destroyed the plant of the Gallagher Bros. at 6:30 p. m., Nov. 23.

Fostoria, O.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. plans to build a 500,000-bu. addition to its grain storage facilities here next spring.

Collinsville, O.—Eikenberry Bros. have sold their elevator and coal yard here, together with their interests in other towns, to Farm Stores, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn.

Jackson, O.—Mixing and grinding equipment have been installed by George and L. D. Peters, who recently established a wholesale and retail feed and produce business here.

Catawba, O.—W. H. Hodge's grain elevator was robbed of \$5 and a watch during Sunday night, Dec. 2. The office door had been jimmied and the office thoroughly ransacked.

New Weston, O.—The office safe of the Peters Grain Exchange was blown open with nitroglycerine during the night of Nov. 26, but it contained only a few pennies in money.

London, O.—Thomas and Benjamin Wood, owners and operators of the F. J. Wood & Sons grain, feed and seed business here, have purchased the Long Mill & Elevtr. Co.'s plant and real estate from the Huntington National Bank of Columbus. The flour mill equipment has been sold to B. Easley, of Fremont. The Long mill, idle now for several years, was once one of the leading plants in this section.

Versailles, O.—Burglars entered the Versailles Grain Co.'s office during the night of Nov. 26, blew open the safe, completely wrecking it, but obtained only a few dollars for their trouble.

Burkettsville, O.—The Burkettsville Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, John Holman, manager, was robbed of 225 pounds of flour and a small amount of money, not more than \$2, during the night of Nov. 26.

Wren, O.—The elevator here, closed for two years past, has been purchased by C. L. Voltz, of Glenmore, who re-opened it for business on Nov. 30, under the name of the Athena Elevtr. of Wren. Grain, feeds of all kinds, coal and hay will be handled.

Willshire, O.—Because of financial difficulty the Willshire Equity Union Exchange, operating elevators here and at Schumm, has temporarily discontinued business. The directors of the company have taken advantage of the new bankruptcy act.

Ashville, O.—The Ralston-Purina Co. is installing two French soybean oil expellers, having a capacity of 1,200 bus. daily, at its elevator here, and expects to install four more next summer, bringing the plant's daily capacity up to 3,600 bus. daily.

Vinton, O.—After an absence of 15 years Cade King is again the owner of the Vinton Mill, which he will operate as the Vinton Milling Co. The plant was built by Mr. King, who operated it for a number of years. The recent owner was W. E. Meyerheim.

The personnel of the country grain elevator code authority for Ohio has been approved by NRA as follows: Leon Cove, Avery; H. F. Eichorn, Gallon; W. W. Cummings, Columbus; E. G. Craun, Tiffin; Frank E. Kirby, Columbus; R. G. Brundige, Kingston; C. S. Latchaw, Fostoria.

Ridgeway, O.—Asa Harvey recently sold his farm near East Liberty and leased the grain elevator here formerly operated as C. R. Einsel, which he will operate. He will retain his interest in the East Liberty elevator, which is operated under the firm name of Harvey & Moffett.

West Liberty, O.—Altho it was not locked, the safe at the Craig Coal Yard & Elevtr. was blown open over the week end of Dec. 1, but nothing of value was obtained by the thieves. Yoder & Co.'s elevator was entered during the same time and several coats belonging to the company's employees taken.

Camden, O.—Eikenberry Bros., owners and operators of two elevators and coal yards at this point, one elevator and coal yard at Collinsville, a wholesale and retail feed and seed house at Hamilton and a retail feed and seed store at Eaton, have disposed of their interests to the Farm Stores, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn.

Chattanooga (Rockford p. o.), O.—The safe of the Berne Equity Exchange Co. was blown open early in the morning of Nov. 29, about \$25 in cash stolen and damage done exceeding \$100. Entrance to the elevator was gained by prying open a door. A heavy charge of dynamite was used in opening the safe, which was ruined by the explosion, as was also the office stove. This is the second robbery at this elevator within a few weeks, \$300 worth of clover seed having been stolen on Nov. 6.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Garland F. White, pres. of the White Grain Co., of this city, died Nov. 30, after an illness of several months, at the age of 57 years. Mr. White came to this state from Chicago in 1911. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

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BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
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ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Retta (Blackwell p. o.), Okla.—The Midland Flour Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator and stock on Oct. 20.

Numa, Okla.—The Commander-Larabee Corp. and/or the Larabee Flour Mills Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to their elevator on Nov. 21.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Felix Crowe, head of the F. I. Crowe Milling Co., and a veteran feed manufacturer, died early this month, at the age of 77 years. Burial took place at Alton, Ill.

Yukon, Okla.—T. A. Dobry and his brother, Joe Dobry, Alfred Mendoza and two others, are reported to have had plans drawn for a new elevator and flour mill here, to cost about \$500,000. The site for the new plant is said to be opposite the mill of John Kroutil, an old time Yukon miller formerly associated with those interested in the new enterprise, whom he bot out more than a year ago. The proposed plant will have a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels of flour and will consist of one unit, over 300 feet long. All machinery is to be new. At last report, the arrangements assuring the erection of the plant had not been completed.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—The Branew Cereal Co. has been opened here by Wm. J. Gardner at 321 S. E. Union Ave.—F. K. H.

Arlington, Ore.—The eighth annual convention of Eastern Oregon Wheat League brot out about 400 wheat farmers and others.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The illness of J. J. Chisholm, of this city, who has been confined to his home for several weeks now, is reported as serious and as baffling the doctors.

Portland, Ore.—Robert E. Manning, prominent business man of this city, has been elected vice-pres. of the Lawrence Warehouse Co., in charge of the company's more than 60 warehouses in the Pacific Northwest.

Salem, Ore.—Charles H. Cannon, 78, for many years associated with Balfour, Guthrie & Co. as grain buyer, died at his home here Nov. 25. Mr. Cannon was born in Jasper County, Ia., in 1856 and came to Oregon in the early '70's.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—I. K. Davis on Dec. 1 moved his bag plant from the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Dock, where he has operated it for several years, to the location at Interstate and Albina avenues formerly occupied by the King-Fisher Co. A bag cleaning machine and sewing machines are being installed in the new plant.

Turner, Ore.—E. D. Skirvin has sold his remaining half interest in his feed mill here, known as the Turner Feed Mills, to L. A. Weddle, son of W. F. Weddle, who bot a half interest from Mr. Skirvin recently, as reported in the Oct. 10 Journals. L. A. Weddle will move his family here from Jefferson and will have charge of the mill.

Eugene, Ore.—Feed dealers of this city met on Nov. 21 to talk over their mutual problems. After a thoro discussion of the matter, those present decided to discontinue the giving of premiums, selling feed on its merits alone. The feed business was reported to be excellent, with dairy feeds selling better than at any time during the past three years.

Portland, Ore.—Charles R. Archerd, of the Charles R. Archerd Implement Co., is under conviction in Marion County on charges growing out of his warehouse operations, his case now being under appeal to the State Supreme Court. The Archerd Co. is in receivership, with H. O. White as receiver. The American Surety Co., of New York, has disclaimed responsibility on grain checks held by Albers Bros. Milling Co., of this city, and the Jenks-White Seed Co., of Salem, claiming that Archerd served only as agent for Albers Bros.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange, in conjunction with other organizations located in the Bourse, is making plans for the annual Christmas party to needy children of this city, which will be held on Dec. 21, in the afternoon. Each child attending will be given a sweater, fruit, cake and candy. Circus features will entertain the youngsters.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hoven, S. D.—Charles Mack, proprietor of the Charles Mack Elvtrs. here, is spending the winter in Florida, returning in the spring.

Geddes, S. D.—S. Vandeen has succeeded William Cihak, county treas. elect, as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Ferney, S. D.—The burglars who entered the Ferney Elvtr. Co.'s office, during the night of Nov. 12, and blew open the safe got absolutely no booty whatever.

Claremont, S. D.—It is reported that the sheriff has clues as to who the guilty parties are that broke into grain elevators in this and surrounding towns recently.

Dupree, S. D.—The board of directors of the Equity Elvtr. recently decided to re-open the elevator, which was done Nov. 13, with H. C. Wald, of Eagle Butte, as manager. Mr. Wald will move his family to this point.

Garretson, S. D.—E. F. Baker has engaged in the grain business here on his own account. For many years, ever since the company was formed, he has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator at this point.

Sturgis, S. D.—The McMahon Co., operating an elevator here, also wholesale and retail feed dealers here and at Rapid City, S. D., has erected a two-story warehouse here, 26x100 feet and having a capacity of 30 carloads of sacked feed, which it will operate in connection with its elevator. The warehouse, which is on the C. & N. W. R. R., is so arranged that trucks may be driven to any part of the building for loading or unloading, and the second floor is on a level with the railroad tracks.

SOUTHEAST

Clarksburg, W. Va.—A. J. Rogers has filed two building applications for permission to erect a flour mill and a storage building here, at a total cost of \$400.

Asheville, N. C.—A brokerage business is being opened here by the Cole Feed & Commission Co. Grain, feed, hay, flour, cottonseed products and feed mill equipment will be handled.

Mobile, Ala.—Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co. (an old established company), incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000 paid in; John A. Lamey, pres.; the company deals in grain and manufactures feed and flour.—G. H. W.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Heavy wind damaged the roof of the elevator of G. P. Rose & Co. on Nov. 21.

Ripley, Tenn.—Wind tipped asphalt roofing off of corn warehouse of the Ripley Milling Co. and the corn was damaged by water on Nov. 20.

Orlinda, Tenn.—Wind lifted the roof on the plant of C. E. Wilkinson on Nov. 21 and rain soaked 50 bus. of wheat so it had to be sold for feed.

Memphis, Tenn.—Monroe Flour Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares common no par value, \$1,000 initial stock; incorporators: Rudolph Johnson, Morris L. Strauch and William L. Allen; to deal in grains, feedstuffs, etc.

Nashville, Tenn.—A fire, believed to have been started by a group of small boys playing in a shuck pile at the S. S. Kerr Grain Co.'s plant on Nov. 30, caused some damage to the warehouse of the company; loss, less than \$5,000. Firemen succeeded in cutting off the blaze from the main elevator building, and business therefore was not interrupted, the fire being confined to the shuck pile and the sheller house.

TEXAS

Galveston, Tex.—The C. & D. Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: Frank Celli, V. R. Davison and J. B. Celli; to market grain and feeds.

Temple, Tex.—R. E. Wendland, head of the Wendland Grain Co., also pres. of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, is reported to be well on the road to recovery from the injuries sustained recently when he ran his car into a ditch to avoid striking another car, as reported in the Journals last number.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—At the conclusion of a hearing in district court, on Dec. 5, the judge announced he would enter judgment for the Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co., wholesale grain brokers of this city, against both the Fidelity Life Insurance Co. and the First National Bank in its suit to recover losses sustained in alleged forgeries and embezzlement, totaling about \$6,000, by Mrs. Inez Jordan, former sec'y. The judge held against the grain company in its claim of \$1,200 against the insurance company, covering cost of an audit of the books and the expense of returning Mrs. Jordan from New York. She was given a five-year suspended sentence on one of the charges and the other eight were dismissed.

Lubbock, Tex.—Rebuilding of the Economy Mills, one of the largest mixed feed plants in the Panhandle, reported in the Oct. 10 Journals as having burned in September, with a \$55,000 loss, is practically completed. The L-shaped building, 37x76 feet one way and 36x40 the other, has a heavy-mill wooden frame covered with galvanized iron. A second floor is over a 36x64-foot space. The foundation is of re-inforced concrete and the roof galvanized iron. There is a concrete basement, part of it new and the rest an old basement deepened. The headhouse extends 40 feet above the second floor. Three cylindrical iron grain bins were saved from the fire. Unloading facilities include a power shovel for removing grain from cars on railway siding. Vaporproof electrical outlets and switches are being installed as a precaution against fire.

WISCONSIN

Iola, Wis.—W. N. Torgerson, reported in the Oct. 24 Journals as having opened a new feed mill here, will install a feed mixer and do a grinding and mixing business.

Dallas, Wis.—The Dallas Flour Mill is again in operation after being closed for a number of years. Oscar Andus, son of James A. Andus, owner of the mill 50 years ago, is operating it.

Resist \$1 Charge for Bs/L

E. J. Smiley urges shippers to write Wm. E. Lee, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving him the number of cars shipped upon which S/O B/L were issued and also to call to his attention that shippers prepare, or make up these ladings and present them to the agent for the company for signature.

Mr. Smiley believes that if shippers will do this, the commission will give favorable consideration to these protests.

Decision concerning this proposal must be made in the light of evidence presented at the hearings in this proceeding.

Mr. Smiley is of the opinion that if this proposed plan goes into effect, it will cost the elevator owners and operators of Kansas close to \$200,000 per annum.

Fort Worth

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The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.
Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Patents Granted

1,972,666. Wet Milling. Achille Pays, Nantes, France. The soaked wheat is mashed within an internal roll, the flour paste and the bran being scraped off separately from rollers beneath.

1,977,391. Grain Bin. Andrew A. Kramer, Kansas City, Mo. A side wall portion having closely spaced vertically extending corrugations and circumferentially extending corrugations therein much more widely spaced than the vertically extending corrugations.

1,971,504. Seed Product. Verneur E. Pratt, Plandome, N. Y. The process of making a seedling product comprising securing to a flexible sheet a layer of fertilizer, protecting the fertilizer layer with a breaker strip, applying an adhesive layer to the breaker strip, and fastening seeds in the adhesive layer.

1,977,312. Conveyor. Amadee J. Knapp, LaPorte, Ind., assignor to Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. A rotary conveyor provided with members adapted, when it is rotated, to convey material and an open sided receiving housing enclosing the conveyor, on two sides alone said housing formed with a radius progressively increasing.

1,977,389. Grain Bin. Andrew A. Kramer, Kansas City, Mo. The combination with a grain bin, of means for ventilating comprising a stack extending from adjacent the bottom of bin to the roof, an inlet for air adjacent the bottom of bin leading into stack, perforated air distributing means adjacent bottom connected with stack and perforated air collecting tubes radiating from stack in spaced relation to the bottom of bin.

1,970,163. Art of Treating Seeds. Ernst Brandus, Berlin, Germany, assignor to N. V. Noord-West Orion Handel Maatschappij, Amsterdam, Netherlands. A method of treating seeds which consists in mixing a foam forming material and a sufficient amount of liquid to form a foam with an insecticidal substance, covering the seeds with the mixture and then drying the seeds before they become wet enough to swell or sprout.

1,970,250. Conveyor. Arnold Redler, Sharpness, England, assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. The combination with a conveyor flight, of a flexible conveyor member provided with an engaging surface, said flight having a portion provided with means for gripping said surface, a cooperating member completing the grip, and provided with an engaging ridge, and a rolling wedging element disposed in opposite the ridge.

1,969,857. Seed Immunizing Medium. Wilhelm Schepss, Wilhelm Bonrath and Karl Taube, Leverkusen, Germany, assignors to Winthrop Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. A seed immunizing medium essentially comprising a compound of the general formula (see cut) in which A denotes the radical of an acid and any substituent α of the substituent-bearing benzene nucleus is selected from the group of indifferent substituents consisting of halogen, alkoxy, nitro and aliphatic carboxyalkyl groups.

1,974,309. Grain Cleaner. Leonard Jones, Winnipeg, Man. The belt catches the initial stream of grain discharging from the hopper and subsequently discharges it in a second falling stream directed towards the lower end of the belt, combined with means for directing an initial cleaning blast of air from the blower thru the first stream of grain and leading the blast from the machine clear of the belt and means for directing a second blast of air from the blower thru the second stream of grain and towards the upper end of the belt.

1,979,176. Pneumatic Conveyor. Friedrich Schicht, Dresden, Germany. Means for introducing into the conveying pipe of a pneumatic conveyor, thru a charging aperture in the pipe, the material to be conveyed, comprising a pair of endless feeding belts revolving in opposite directions and bearing yieldingly against one another at a point close to the charging aperture, the said feeding belts being adapted to seize the material with a nipping action and move it positively into the conveying pipe, while preventing admission and escape of air at the point of introduction.

1,979,138. Pneumatic Conveyor. Frederick P. Bingham, Birmingham, Mich., assignor to the R. C. Mahon Co., Detroit, Mich. In a pneumatic conveyor, a conduit, the base thereof provided with a plurality of openings, means for drawing a partial vacuum on the conduit, a compressor fan having an inlet and an outlet, the inlet connected to the conduit for drawing a portion of the air therefrom, the outlet connected to the openings in the base of the conduit for forcing air therethru at a pressure greater than that of the pressure in the conduit.

1,971,878. Weight Recording Means. Paul Seitz and Wm. Depenbrock, Kreuznach, Germany, assignors to Seitz-Werke G. m. b. H., Kreuznach, Germany. A type roller, a gear train associated with type roller, a rotary stepped disc adapted to rotate in accordance with the weight applied to the weighing beam, a movable substantially horizontal finger positioned to engage said stepped disc and provided with a threaded aperture, a movable substantially horizontal toothed rack member set to engage and rotate a member of said gear train, a drop bar, a toothed rack member secured to said drop bar and positioned so as to engage said pinion, and means of imparting motion to said drop bar in accordance to the variation in the weighing range of machine.

1,973,169. Cereal Cutter. Fred C. Ielfield, Silver Creek, N. Y. A cereal cutter, comprising a frame, a substantially cylindrical rotary head having reduced ends projecting outwardly from said head and journaled in the frame, the enlarged central part of said head being provided with at least one slot running parallel with the axis thereof, a blade arranged in slot, means for securing the ends of blade exclusively to the reduced ends of head, a stationary cutter co-operating with blade, said stationary blade being arranged to support the cereal to be cut on its upper face, means for adjusting stationary blade toward and from the axis of rotary head, the adjustment of stationary blade determining the size of the cut cereal and means for feeding the cereal to be cut between blade and cutter.

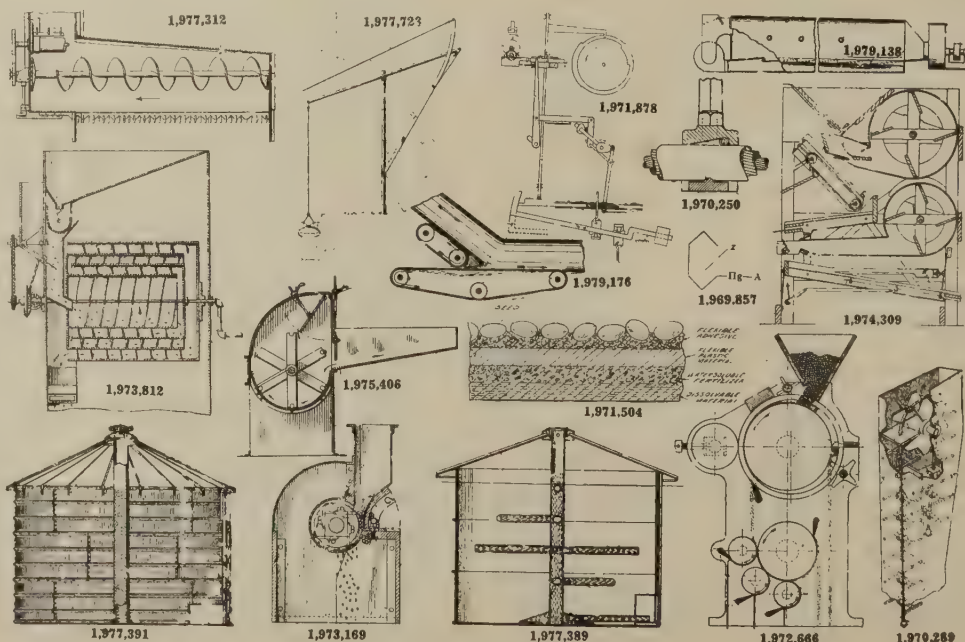
1,970,289. Conveyor. Nixon W. Elmer, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. The conveying element comprises a plurality of duplicate units detachably connected together and provided with a plurality of definitely spaced flights of open structure and with at least one flight of solid structure, said units being equal in length to, or a multiple of, the pitch circumference of the rotary elements, said rotary elements being provided with recesses for co-operation with both the open and closed flights during the passage of the conveying element thereover, said solid flights being mounted so that the distance between adjacent solid conveyor flights in the assembled conveyor corresponds to the circular pitch of the recess in the rotary element, and so that the distance from each end of each conveyor unit to the adjacent solid flight is the same in all of the units.

1,975,406. Feed Mill. Wm. F. Reschke, Wichita, Kansas. A feed grinder comprising a casing, a cylinder and screen concave in the casing, the casing having an inlet opening above the screen concave, the cylinder having rotative movement toward the opening, a pivoted deflector plate within the upper part of the casing above the cylinder and having a free end adjacent the cylinder movable in an arc toward the back of the concave and means for holding the deflector plate in fixed position.

1,977,723. Sack Lifter. Arthur L. Hall, Stockton, Cal., assignor of one-half to Geo. Trayer, Stockton. A derrick comprising a turnable mast, a lifting arm crossing the mast on one side adjacent its upper end, a horizontal pivot connection between the mast and arm, said arm at one end having means for supporting engagement with a member to be lifted, an upwardly projecting actuating lever, a link flexibly mounted at one end on the mast toward its lower end and pivoted at its other end on the lower end of the lever, and another link pivoted at one end on the opposite end of the arm and at its other end on the lever intermediate its ends.

1,973,812. Seed Treating Machine. Geo. E. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo. In a seed treating machine, a seed hopper, a means for control and delivery of seed from seed hopper, a seed discharge chute for seed hopper, a treating powder hopper, means for feeding, regulating and controlling delivery of treating powder from powder hopper, said powder hopper communicating with seed hopper discharge chute; a plurality of polygonally shaped, concentrically spaced and powder mixing and agitating drums, said drums being mounted on a horizontal driving shaft for rotation thereof, said drums being provided with axial inlets and outlets respectively for admittance and delivery of seed and treating powder.

It is necessary to realize that a policy of restricting production in any given field is, in the long run, as wasteful as mere support of the idle unemployed, unless accompanied by the development of new channels of production into which the energies of the surplus workers can be ultimately diverted. Otherwise the expenditures involved in the policy are sterile. The whole course of economic progress has consisted in such development of new demand, for the exertion of energy and man-power, and without them economic progress cannot continue. For my own part, I believe that the development of such new channels of human demand and human effort can come only from the initiative of business men and their willingness to take risks. It can be fostered and aided, but cannot be dictated by the fiat of government. —John Dickinson, ass't sec'y of commerce.



Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Seed Contract.—Where seed company would not furnish seed peas of variety required by written contract with farmer because of lateness of season, farmer agreeing orally to sow variety having lesser yield who did not expressly reserve right to claim damages for failure to furnish seed according to original contract, consented to modification of contract, precluding action for its breach.—*Chas. M. Smith v. Washburn-Wilson Seed Co.* Supreme Court of Idaho. 34 Pac. (2d) 969.

Crops and Real Estate Mortgage.—Under mortgage pledging rents and profits as security for mortgage debt and providing for receiver on foreclosures, mortgagee's lien on growing crops attaches only on commencement of action to foreclose and request for appointment of receiver. Lien on growing crops of assignee of lease and transferee of rent notes in good faith prior to mortgagee's commencement to foreclose mortgage and request for receiver held senior to that of mortgagee.—*First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank v. Stevenson.* Supreme Court of Iowa. 245 N. W. 434.

Insurance.—Mortgage, incumbering insured corn from date of its execution before issuance of fire policy until after fire destroyed corn, constituted breach of policy provision that policy should be void if insured property was incumbered by chattel mortgage; but failure of insurer, learning of breach after loss, to tender back unearned premium from time of loss until expiration of policy within reasonable time, estops it from asserting forfeiture of policy for such breach.—*Allen D. Morrison v. Fidelity, Phoenix Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri.* 71 S.W. (2d) 816.

Crop Mortgage.—Descriptions of wheat in recorded mortgages thereon held sufficient to put purchasers thereof from mortgagor's tenant on inquiry enabling them to identify land and wheat growing thereon. The mortgages described mortgaged property as "One hundred acres of wheat now growing on the Southwest ¼ of Section owned by J. E. Shaffer one mile north of Friona, Texas," and "Twenty-five acres of wheat now growing on J. E. Shaffer farm one mile north of Friona, Texas, in Parmer County."—*Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Co. v. M. H. Sylvester.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 65 S. W. (2d) 398.

Demurrage for Delay in Discharging Cargo.—The steamer A. A. Augustus loaded 194,000 bus. wheat at Fort William Apr. 27, 1929, arriving at Buffalo May 1, but no space was available in elevators until May 9 and the Pioneer Steamship Co. filed a libel against the grain for demurrage. The court said: I find that, if the claimant, Reliance Grain Co., had moved its grain eastward to the seaport where it had facilities for handling it, and had done this during the first days of May before the freight rates had been reduced, the congestion in its elevators would have been relieved and the Augustus could have been unloaded. It did not do so because, if it did, it would not have had the advantage of the reduced freight rate. In my opinion the claimant did not have the right either at law or by the custom of the port to hold the grain in the ship under these circumstances and conditions. My conclusion is that the libellant is entitled to damages for the unreasonable detention of the Augustus for six days and fourteen hours. A decree may be entered accordingly.—*Pioneer Steamship Co. v. 194,000 bus. of Wheat.* U. S. District Court, New York. 2 Fed. Supp. 494.

Landlord's Lien.—If the share cropper raises a crop for the landlord, and is to receive a part of the crop as wages the title to the crop grown rests in the landlord and the cropper has a lien thereon for his labor. If the share cropper is to pay one-half the crop for the use of the land with the tools and the team and feed therefor, then the title to the crop is in the tenant and the landlord has a lien thereon, and, in addition, the landlord has a lien for any necessary supplies of money or provisions to enable the tenant to make the crop.—*Campbell v. Anderson.* Supreme Court of Arkansas. 74 S. W. (2d) 782.

Crops Under Realty Mortgage.—Where farm contract provides for rent to be paid part in cash and part in grain, and where landowner takes chattel mortgage on all crops, landowner and cropper are not tenants in common of crops, but tenant is owner, and share due landowner is "rent" within realty mortgage assigning rent. Provision of realty mortgage assigning rents to mortgagee to reimburse him, if compelled to pay taxes, maintain insurance, and make necessary repairs on mortgaged property, held valid (Minn. St. 1927, § 9572).—*Mutual Ben. Life Ins. Co. v. Canby Inv. Co.* Supreme Court of Minnesota. 251 N. W. 129.

Repudiation of Card Bid

Standard Elevator Co., Indianapolis, Ind., plaintiff, v. National Milling Co., Toledo, O., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 2 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of O. L. Barr, C. A. Davis and Frank G. Coe.

On Aug. 10, 1934, the defendant sent out its regular card bids for wheat, bidding 100% track 29c rate points to New York on No. 2 red winter wheat, subject to Toledo official weights and grades, the card reading: "We bid for acceptance to reach us before opening of Chicago option market next business day," etc., also "over 5,000 bus. subject to confirmation."

The plaintiff accepted 5,000 bus. on this bid by telegraph at 7:52 a.m. central standard time on Aug. 11. The defendant replied at 9:10 a.m. eastern standard time (8:10 a.m. central standard time) declining the acceptance "except basis trading option." The plaintiff refused to accept the rejection, claiming that the bid was a firm one and that it had accepted within the terms of the bid as to time and quantity. Nevertheless, the defendant refused to accept the wheat, altho two cars were shipped by plaintiff to defendant on this sale. These two cars, containing 3,000 bus., were sold out by the plaintiff to the Norris Grain Co., Toledo, at a loss of 4¢ cents a bushel. The plaintiff's claim is for 4¢c a bushel on 5,000 bus.; but there is no evidence in the papers before us as to the actual loss, if any, on 2,000 bus. of this amount.

The com'te is of the opinion that on a card bid made after the close of the market and specifically stating that it is good for acceptance until opening of Chicago option market next business day up to 5,000 bus., the buyer sending out such bid is obligated to take up to 5,000 bus. from anyone and everyone who receives such bid if the acceptance reaches the buyer before the expiration time. The facts concerning the bid and its acceptance and rejection are not disputed by the defendant but it takes the position that it is not obliged to accept the quantity specified on its card even before the expiration of the bid unless it so desires. In this contention the com'te cannot agree with them. To do so would, in our opinion, invalidate all card bids sent out from all markets every day. A bidder who does not wish to take the full quantity or any quantity from any person or firm to whom he sends his cards should make his bid "subject to confirmation."

The com'te finds that the plaintiff has established a loss of 4¢ cents a bushel on 3,000 bus. shipped, and awards damages to the plaintiff against the defendant in the amount of \$146.25 and assesses the cost of arbitration against the defendant.

Drafts for Collection as Preferred Claims

The bank commissioner of the state of Oklahoma has issued a letter urging all state banks to refuse to handle items sent for collection and remittance which bear a notation to the effect that the proceeds of the collection are not to be treated as a deposit and are not to be commingled with other funds of the collecting bank. The Oklahoma bank commissioner holds that since preferred claims are not recognized by the federal courts, state banks should not accept items which constitute preferred claims in the event of failure.

The Southwestern Millers League, nevertheless, states that, generally speaking, banks in other parts of the country are accepting items for collection with this clause included on them. The league, therefore, recommends that mills continue including this clause except in such cases as the banks absolutely decline items bearing such notation.



PYROIL
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CUTS OPERATION COSTS

Simply add Pyroil in small quantities to regular greases and lubricants for a process of protection to all metal, and an efficiency in operation, not gained in any other manner.

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LaCrosse, Wis., U.S.A.
Please send further facts and copy of Industrial Brochure.

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City State

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PYROIL
LUBRICATION PROCESS

Field Seeds

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Samuel and L. E. Bober are building a seed and nursery store.

Chehalis, Wash.—The Lewis Pacific Dairy-men's Ass'n has installed a cleaner for removing buckhorn from seeds.

Pontiac, Mich.—G. W. Deneau has removed his seed business from the rear of the court house to a location on Cass Ave.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho alfalfa seed is now bringing \$19.45 a hundred pounds this year, compared with \$7.85 a year ago.—F. K. H.

Flora, Ill.—C. H. James resigned as general manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange on Dec. 1, proposing to enter a new line of business, Jan. 1.

San Francisco, Cal.—The seed trade of the West Coast gathered at the Palace Hotel, Nov. 27, for the mid-winter meeting of the Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n.

Rochester, N. Y.—Gardner Seed Co., Inc., has been incorporated by Geo. L. Gardner, Eliz. J. Gerhardt and J. H. Barnes for \$50,000 to handle seeds and nursery stock.

Akron, O.—Joseph Oliger is manager of the branch office opened here by Henry Hirsch & Sons. He has been connected with the main office at Toledo for many years.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—With exhibits from more than 20 counties, the Colorado Pure Seed Show opened in the municipal auditorium on Dec. 10, scheduled to run for a week.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A Thanksgiving Day fire in the warehouse of the Harvey Seed Co. was brought under control in 2½ hours. Damage to stocks of seeds, feed and grain was estimated at \$10,000.

With a record yield of 182.6 bus. per acre on his five-acre tract of corn, Harold Pankop, of DeKalb County, won the 1934 Indiana Five-Acre Corn-Growing Contest. He thereby hung up a new state and what is thought to be a new national record.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Sioux City - - - - - | Iowa |
| Sioux Falls - - - - - | So. Dak. |
| Norfolk - - - - - | Nebr. |
| Carroll - - - - - | Iowa |
| Billings - - - - - | Mont. |
| Algona - - - - - | Iowa |
| Fairmont - - - - - | Minn. |
| Albert Lea - - - - - | Minn. |

Samples Furnished On Request

Toledo, O.—John A. Smith, for the last two years associated with Stanford Seed Co., Buffalo, has resumed his connection with S. W. Flower & Co., where he had been a familiar figure for 40 years previous.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Butler-Welsh Grain Co. purchased the elevator formerly operated by the Bartling Seed Co. New equipment has been installed for handling seed corn, in which this branch, under the local management of Chester L. Weekes, specializes.

Auburn, N. Y.—A. J. Nicht, Sr., 82, founder of A. J. Nicht Seed & Feed Co., died on Nov. 19, following a brief illness. He had retired from active business in favor of his son, George J. Nicht, 20 years ago. Surviving are his widow, a daughter and two sons.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Kellogg Seed Co. was the first industry in Wisconsin to win a direct loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. The loan of \$50,000, to be used in building up seed inventories and to finance current operations, was secured by a mortgage against the company's plant.

Cambridge, N. Y.—Federal Judge Cooper denied the plea of a Detroit bank for liquidation of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., operating under a receivership for the last three years. Since sufficient liquid resources appeared available, the Judge ordered payment of a 30% dividend. His decision permits the century-old firm to continue as a going concern.

Albany, Ore.—In the last ten years an industry of rye grass seed-raising and marketing has been in this area and to date it has returned the growers upwards of \$250,000 from marginal land formerly considered to be non-productive. James W. Jenks, exporter of rye grass seed, advises that the seed raised in practically three counties of central Oregon now supplies the seed for the entire United States.—F. K. H.

Planting of Buffalo grass on the drouth-ridden Great Plains area, returning it to grazing land, is declared a natural and sensible way to prevent blowing of soil, and preserve moisture. Buffalo grass spreads by runners. Transplanting 4-in. pieces of sod a foot apart gives a solid sod in one season. If the same size pieces of sod are set three feet apart, three years will complete the stand.

Chehalis, Wash.—Lewis County and other northwest red clover seed growers profited substantially as a result of the drouth in the east and middle west. The Lewis County Seed Growers' Ass'n sold its entire crop of 80,000 pounds at an average price of 10c a pound. This year's crop is of better quality than ever before, due to installation of a new cleaning machine to remove buckhorn seed, which previously has resulted in reducing the average.—F. K. H.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

Traditional Territories Win in Grain Show

Traditional winning territories held their own against the onslaughts of new exhibitors in the wheat and corn divisions of the International Grain & Hay Show, a department of the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 1-8. It was held in the new amphitheatre, modern replacement of the old one that was lost in the destructive stock-yards fire of last spring.

John B. Allsop, from Wembley, Alta., up in the famous Peace River Valley, was acclaimed "World Wheat King of 1934" for his 66.6 lb. test sample of Reward hard red spring wheat. This was the 12th consecutive year that a Canadian has won the wheat crown. This year's winner comes from the same territory as Herman Trelle, the 1932 winner.

L. E. Peterson, Victor, Mont., won second honors as the "Crown Prince of Wheat."

Peter J. Lux, 52, Shelbyville, Ind., winner of several previous championships, re-won his title as "Corn King" with a 10 ear sample of Johnson County White. The field that produced the sample yielded 77 bus. to the acre and this was the first year in 20 that the yield fell below 82.

William H. Curry, Tipton, Ind., took the reserve championship with an exhibit of Reid's Yellow Dent.

Stanley J. Meal, Manilla, Ind., 14-year-old producer of a field of Reid's Yellow Dent that yielded 90 bus. to the acre, was acclaimed "Corn Prince." And to make it a clean record for Indiana, Mildred Foster, 15, Sharpsville, took the reserve honors in this class, with a sample of the same variety.

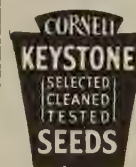
Ellis Aldrich, 25 year old Fairgrove, Mich., farmer, was awarded the championship on oats, exhibiting a sample that weighed 46.5 lbs. per bu. This is the first time a championship in the International has gone to Michigan.

C. E. Cantebery, Cantrall, Ill., won first on soybeans, with an exhibit of "Yellow Illini." W. Davidson, Blenheim, Ont., took the reserve championship on soybeans to Canada.

Sam Dillard, Ferris, Ill., showed a mottled variety of cow peas that won the blue ribbon in their class. C. S. Looney, Winchester, Tenn., won second place with a sample of black and white cowpeas.

In spite of the drouth in Nebraska the grand championship in the hay contests went to that state when Leonard J. Stuart, Lexington, was awarded the blue ribbon for an exhibit of alfalfa hay. The reserve championship was taken by George J. Sauerman, Crown Point, Ind., with a sample of red clover.

It was a good year for the International. Over 40,000 visitors set a new record for attendance, and exhibits in all classes were as large as ever in spite of the drouth, the chinch bugs, the grasshoppers and the corn ear worms.



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELL SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Western Seed Ass'n Gathers at Kansas City

Gathering in the Hotel Baltimore at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24, delegates to the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n's 35th annual fall meeting studied trade conditions and were happy over the bright business outlook for the seed trade.

PRES. **BERKELEY MICHAEL**, Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia., presided.

SEC'Y **EARL M. PAGE**, Corneli Seed Co., St. Louis, read the minutes of the last meeting. Report approved.

TREAS. H. G. WINDHEIM, Omaha, Neb., reported the finances of the ass'n to be in excellent condition. Report approved.

Five new memberships were announced. They are Russell Heckle Seed Co., and R. B. Buchanan Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Magill & Co., Fargo, N. D.; Hofer Seed Co., Nora Springs, Ia.; and Howard Bagnall, Kansas City.

PRES. **MICHAEL** delivered his annual address, saying:

PRES. MICHAEL'S ADDRESS

This is the thirty-fifth annual fall meeting of the Western Seedmen's Association. Throughout this period we have met twice annually as friends and associates rather than competitors, for the purpose of promoting closer harmony and co-operation among our members and to increase our service to agriculture. We have been unique in the seed trade in that we have no constitution or by-laws. Our meetings have been of an informal nature and much good has been accomplished because the members have not hesitated to express their opinions on questions of trade relationships and market conditions.

Financial returns to seedsmen have always been small in relation to service rendered and capital invested. Consequently during the period from 1922 to 1929 we did not boom and flourish as did other lines of business. The last four years have been the most critical in the thirty-five years of our association. In spite of this we were able to adjust ourselves to conditions which defied all previous experience. The depression served to separate the real from the unreal and we learned once more that our industry lay at the foundation of economic life in this country.

We have had four years of declining prices, burdensome surpluses and losses of all kinds to absorb. Yet our tonnage did not seriously decline and we maintained a relatively large percentage of men and women on our payrolls. As an industry we have come through in as sound a financial condition as any. In addition, we have never faltered in our primary purpose of serving the best interests of agriculture. We have co-operated with the United States Department and our agricultural colleges by continuing and actually increasing our work in the improvement of existing strains and development of new and better varieties of seeds.

Today we are facing new problems. Drought and other causes have removed the last vestige of a surplus of nearly all kinds of garden and field seeds. Our government has called on us to aid in its recovery program, with higher wages and shorter hours, resulting in substantial increases in overhead. The existing short-

age of seeds will mean a smaller tonnage over which to spread this additional expense.

Business in the future must necessarily be more government-minded than in the past. It seems self-evident to me that we must co-operate with our government in its program for agricultural prosperity. At the same time I believe that we should not hesitate to offer constructive criticism if we honestly believe any part of its agricultural program is wrong.

There are still plenty of trade abuses but I believe that since the founding of our association trade conditions have steadily improved. I am optimistic about the future. I do not believe that this depression was the beginning of the end but probably just one of the birth-pains in a promising future.

I am certain that we as seedsmen have a sacred obligation to agriculture, to our associates in the industry and to ourselves, to courageously insist on a fair margin on every commodity that we handle.

LYNDON KING, Minneapolis, last year's pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, and chairman of the Code Com'te, reflected that the seed trade's code is still in the hands of the Advisory Council at Washington, and the trade has no definite knowledge of when it will be released for approval and acceptance by the trade. The trade is protesting proposed increased freight rates on seeds.

J. F. SINN, Clarinda, Ia., felt that the trade is justified in its optimism, and buyers are becoming adjusted to a higher level of prices that permits the trade to take a reasonable margin of profit.

T. MAURICE SCOTT, St. Louis, believed hay varieties of soy bean seed to be scarce, so higher prices may be expected before planting time; also that while light yields of lespedeza seed are keeping the market easy present stocks are apt to become exhausted before another crop.

MAX WILHELMI, Lawrence, Kan., urged dealers to keep their nerve when the planting season approaches, selling their seeds with a reasonable margin of profit, instead of dumping stocks in fright.

E. T. ROBINSON, Waterloo, Neb., thought the new crop of corn the poorest in history thru the Missouri River Valley, and unfit for seed. Stocks of last year's corn, with high germinating ability are looked upon as the savior of the seed trade and the agriculturist. The forage crop in Nebraska is so poor that state relief will be necessary.

CHARLES ROSS, Louisville, Ky., chairman of the Farm Seed Division of the A.S.T.A., extended a cordial invitation to attend the mid-winter meeting of the A.S.T.A. at Chicago.

RICHARD BURN, Mitchell, S. D., made an impassioned plea for cooperation by the trade in maintaining the high reputation and fine traditions built up by the seed trade.

DR. S. C. SALMON, U. S. Department of Agriculture, member of the federal com'te on seed preservation, reviewed the government's accumulation of seed grain stocks for distribution in the drouth districts.

The afternoon session was devoted to the prospective demand and supply of garden seeds.

An excellent banquet was given the seedsmen in the Hotel Kansas Citian with the compliments of Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. and Peppard Seed Co. This is an annual feature the delegates to this convention have come to anticipate as a pleasant part of their convention trip.

Protest \$1 B/L Charge

F. J. D. Mackay, A. Reid Venable, and Frank S. Love, sec'y, represented the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n in protesting the proposed imposition of a charge of \$1 on every Order B/L, when they appeared late last month before the resumed hearings in Ex Parte No. 115, increased freight rates and charges, held by Commissioner Aitchison, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mackay said his company uses about 3,000 Order Bs/L annually, one-half of which represent shipments valued at less than \$15. On a less than carload shipment of a bushel of crimson clover seed on an Order B/L there

would be a charge of 15 cents collection and \$1 for the B/L, leaving no profit for the seed dealer. The farmer who ordered the seed would not pay such a charge, declared Mr. Mackay.

Mr. Love estimated that the proposed \$1 charge for use of an Order B/L would impose a tax of \$250,000 on members of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n.

Sale Price of Government Seeds

The A. A. A. on Dec. 3 announced the following prices per bushel of seeds to hold good during December, January and February:

Spring wheat, Marquis and Ceres varieties, \$1.35; durum wheat, all varieties, \$1.60; malting barley, all varieties, \$1.35; feed barley, Trebi variety, \$1.10; feed barley, west coast types, \$1.20; oats, white and yellow, early and mid-season varieties, 75c; oats, red, 80c; flax seed, \$2.25.

The AAA has acquired the following supplies of seeds: Spring wheat, 5,050,000 bus.; durum wheat, 1,150,000; malting barley, 1,000,000; feed barley, 700,000; white and yellow oats, 8,000,000; red oats, 1,500,000; flax seed, 400,000 bus.

For sales made after February, one cent per bushel per month will be added to cover storage charges. Otherwise the price schedule will hold, and the prices quoted will be standard thruout the entire deficit area for administration seed supplies.

When Government-owned seeds are desired to supplement local supplies, the county director will submit a consolidated county list of requirements to the Procurement Officer, Commodities Purchase Section, 500 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. The procurement officer will take action to place in the county and within reach of all applicants the seed which has been applied for.

Local elevators and seed houses approved by the county drouth com'tes and placed under proper bond, will distribute the Government-held seed to producers and will handle the receipts from sales. Seed ordered will be held in the local designated seed house or elevator subject to call of the farmers applying for seed, until 30 days before the regular planting season for each locality and each class of grain. After that date it will be considered released and subject to sale to any other applicant, if not called for by the original applicant. The final date for holding seed for applicants for each class of grain for each locality will be announced to county directors by the A. A. A.

Blank forms for handling the distribution of Government seed stocks are being prepared. Requests for these forms should be made to the Procurement Officer, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Minneapolis, Minn.

Swedish Type Seed Oats

(Pick-o-the-Crop)

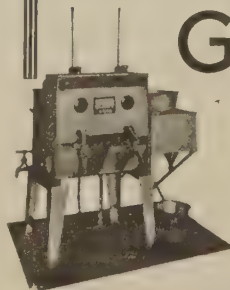
An opportunity to increase your profits by introducing the type oat that commands a premium.

Write for
Sample and Price.

The Metamora Elevator Co.

Metamora, Ohio

HIGHER GRADE GRAIN



commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Departments.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct
GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Official Brown-Duval | Sample Pans |
| Moisture Testers | Accessories |
| Scales | Weight Per Bushel |
| Sieves—Grain and Seed | Testers |
| Triers | Emerson Dockage |
| Mixers | Kickers |

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Iowa Seed Firm Fined for Frauds

After pleading guilty to 17 violations of the Federal Seed Act, the Bruns Seed Store, Davenport, Ia., was fined \$200 during the November term of the U. S. District Court at Keokuk, Ia.

In announcing the termination of this case, the Department of Agriculture says that the 17 counts involve alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, lespedeza, and mixtures of clovers and timothy, shipped in the spring of 1933 to thirteen farmers in the State of Illinois. The seed was purchased by the farmers in most instances on the basis of statements in the Bruns Seed Store catalog. The seed was attractively described in the catalog under lot designations such as, "Choice, Supreme, Honest Value, Economy, Utility, Leader," etc.

The different shipments were labeled indicating that weed seed was present in proportions varying from one-third to one-half of one per cent. The seed was found to contain an average of 4.2 per cent with some lots as high as 12 per cent weed seed. The germination plus the hard seed averaged 93 per cent according to the labels but was found in tests to average 62 per cent. A "Super Special Alsike Bargain," containing "about one-third timothy," was labeled "Germination 95 per cent including 7 per cent of hard seed." The mixture contained 66 per cent of alsike clover which germinated 33.5 per cent with an additional 3 per cent of hard seed. The timothy germinated 73.5 per cent. One lot of lespedeza contained 34 per cent of sweet clover seed.

The Bruns Seed Store 1933 catalog states that "The origin of alfalfa seed is extremely important," and describes lot "Far North" as "super hardy seed from northwestern Minnesota." "Lot Blizzard" is described as "extremely hardy," and the shipments of these lots of alfalfa seed were labeled, "Where grown, State—Minn." Other alfalfa was labeled indicating it had been grown in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and Idaho, but all the alfalfa shipments were found to contain weed seeds which do not grow in these States. Investigation in the case revealed that shipments of "screenings" had been received from the Southwest by the Davenport Seed Company (Bruns Seed Store) at Davenport, Ia. Samples of these "screenings" were found to contain the weed seeds which were found in the alfalfa claimed to have been grown in the northern States mentioned. The information filed with the court alleged that the seed had not been grown in the States indicated on the labels.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

| FLAXSEED | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Chicago | 80,000 | 187,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Duluth | 33,401 | 87,674 | 116,904 | 507,749 |
| Ft. William | 23,315 | 11,434 | 107,545 | 179,894 |
| Milwaukee | | 1,430 | | |
| Minneapolis | 246,420 | 201,500 | 24,030 | 149,010 |
| New York | | 180,000 | | |
| Portland, Ore. | 5,783 | 4,590 | | |
| Superior | 10,444 | 3,134 | 38,905 | 100,915 |
| KAFIR AND MILO | | | | |
| Hutchinson | 15,600 | 96,200 | | |
| Kansas City | 25,200 | 43,400 | 217,000 | 86,800 |
| Los Angeles | 48,284 | 6,000 | | |
| Wichita | 6,500 | 5,200 | | 3,900 |
| CANE SEED | | | | |
| Ft. Worth | 6,600 | | | |
| Kansas City | 3,450 | | | 1,150 |
| SORGHUMS | | | | |
| Ft. Worth | 47,600 | 92,400 | 49,000 | 21,000 |
| CLOVER | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs. | 502,000 | 1,098,000 | 419,000 | 184,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 501,210 | 566,890 | 242,530 | 5,470 |
| New York, bus. | | | 2,642 | 6,408 |
| TIMOTHY | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs. | 49,000 | 683,000 | 79,000 | 597,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 30,725 | 117,687 | | 58,560 |
| SOYBEANS | | | | |
| Chicago, bus. | 559,000 | | | |
| Cincinnati | 5,600 | 7,000 | 5,600 | |
| Peoria | 302,400 | 344,400 | | |
| Toledo | 226,800 | | | |

High Priced Soybean Seed

Favorable prices for soybean meal is causing this year's crop of soybeans to be milled rapidly. The serious infestation of grain crops by chinch bugs is creating many times the normal demand for soybean seed.

H. D. Hughes, Iowa State College, head of the farm crops division, believes the conflicting demand from farmers for seed, and crushers for milling, will boost soybean prices sharply. Soybean seed now selling for less than a dollar a bu., he believes, will cost from \$1.75 to \$2 or more by spring.

Misbrandings of Seeds

The November bulletin of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 19, shows the following prosecutions under the interstate clause of the Federal Seed Act, covering the period July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., shipped eight bags (16 bus.) of seed corn on Jan. 23, 1933, into Alabama. Seven bags were seized under the Federal Seed Act because labeling called for 94% germination, and the seed was found to germinate only 31.5%. No claimant appeared and the seed was ordered destroyed.

Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo., shipped three bags (337½ lbs.) of lespedeza seed to Yates Center, Kan., Feb. 11, 1933, found to be misbranded because it was labeled "Noxious weed in excess of 1 seed to 5 grams—none," whereas inspection showed 12 dodder seeds to 5 grams. Two bags were seized, and ordered destroyed when no claimant appeared.

Lauderdale County Pure Seed Shippers, Halls, Tenn., shipped 10 bags of lespedeza seed to Hot Springs, Ark., on Feb. 5, 1934; 6 bags of lespedeza seed to Little Rock, Ark., on Feb. 20, 1934, from Memphis, Tenn. Both lots were seized by the U. S. marshal. The first was labeled to be 98% pure, with 6 dodder per ounce, and was found to be 92.52% pure, with 4.78% weed seed, including 647 dodder per ounce. The second was found to contain 2.44% weed seed, there being included in 5 grams, 28 dodder, 22 buckhorn, 24 bracted plantain, and 1 dock, all classified as noxious. In both cases the seed was ordered destroyed when claimants failed to appear.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped 90 bags of sudan seed and 20 bags of sorghum seed to Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 12, 1934, found to be misbranded because labeled to germinate 85% and 80%, respectively, whereas they were found to germinate 56% and 58%, respectively. Labeling indicated testing in January, 1934. Official samples were tested in February, 1934. The seed was released to the Russell-Heckle Seed Co., under bond on Apr. 12, disposition to be under supervision of the U. S. Dept. of Agri.

W. A. Sanders, Hopkinsville, Ky., shipped 4 bags of lespedeza seed from Memphis, Tenn., to Marianna, Ark., Mar. 22, 1934, which were found to contain 6 dodder, 22 bracted plantain, and 2 buckhorn seeds per 5 grams, whereas the invoice letter stated the lot to have no noxious weed seeds. No claimant appeared for the seed and it was ordered destroyed.

Government owned and operated granaries in each county, so corn and other grains may be stored and held in the county where raised, is a plan reported as springing from the lips of Sec'y Wallace. While the sealing of corn on the farm has had a happy conclusion in some instances, it has its shortcomings.

New Wheat Variety in Ohio

C. A. Lamb, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, has announced that they are about to release a new variety, as yet unnamed, which they feel sure is distinctly superior to the standard sorts now grown. It is from the progeny of a cross between Portage and Fulcaster. It has no awns, has a brown chaff and a red kernel. The straw is very stiff and in other respects it has proven desirable from the farmer's point of view.

In 92 tests at 14 locations in the state it has outyielded Trumbull from 3 to 14%. In good years, or on fertile soils, it has demonstrated its ability to produce very high yields. Tests conducted in connection with the Tri-State program show that its milling and baking characteristics are satisfactory to the soft wheat miller.

Not a single bushel of wheat was exported from the United States during the week ending Nov. 17. The total of all grains exported was only 13,000 bus., but we imported many times this amount.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports imports of forage plant seeds during November and during the 5 months ending Nov. 30, compared with the same periods of 1933, in pounds, as follows:

| Kind of Seed | -November- 1934 | 1933 | July 1 to Nov. 30, '34 | July 1 to Nov. 30, '33 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Alfalfa | | | 30,200 | |
| Bluegrass, Canada | | 57,900 | 69,800 | 63,800 |
| Bromegrass, awnless | 30,000 | | 52,000 | |
| Clover, crimson | | | 153,100 | 1,977,000 |
| Clover, red | 41,300 | | 41,300 | |
| Clover, white | 73,300 | 23,400 | 614,600 | 429,700 |
| Millet, foxtail | 30,100 | | 30,100 | |
| Mixtures, clover | | | | 11,000 |
| Mixtures, grass | | 200 | 600 | 300 |
| Rape, winter | 1,337,200 | 1,293,300 | 3,646,300 | 3,576,100 |
| Ryegrass, perennial | 38,100 | 5,700 | 85,900 | 171,000 |
| Ryegrass, Italian | 11,800 | 5,900 | 20,500 | 21,600 |
| Timothy | 225,300 | | 946,200 | |
| Vetch, hairy | | 33,100 | 21,800 | 3,012,700 |
| Vetch, Hun- garian | | 66,200 | | 269,700 |
| Vetch, spring | | 4,400 | 8,800 | 505,100 |
| Bentgrass | 1,100 | 8,100 | 43,500 | 10,200 |
| Clover, sub- terranean | 200 | | 400 | |
| Clover, suckling | | | 1,000 | 11,600 |
| Dogtail, crested | 4,100 | | 4,800 | 700 |
| Fescue, Chewings | 44,200 | 26,900 | 451,100 | 591,100 |
| Fescue, other | | 5,900 | | 41,400 |
| Grass, annual meadow | 3,900 | | 5,300 | |
| Grass, carpet | | | 9,000 | 1,700 |
| Grass, Dallis | 4,500 | 100 | 18,500 | 1,500 |
| Grass, rescue | | | 2,800 | 4,400 |
| Grass, Rhodes | 700 | 1,000 | 4,500 | 1,600 |
| Grass, rough- stalked | | | | |
| meadow | 600 | 7,000 | 167,900 | 237,900 |
| Grass, slender wheat | | 20,000 | | 46,600 |
| Grass, Sudan | 135,400 | | 224,300 | |
| Grass, velvet | | | 600 | |
| Millet, Japa- nese | 2,300 | | 2,300 | |
| Peas, winter field | 17,400 | 163,500 | 72,500 | 2,712,100 |
| Trefoil, yellow | | | 5,200 | 2,000 |

HESS

DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

FOR

SHELLED GRAIN—EAR CORN

NONE BETTER

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY

1211 So. Western Avenue CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER CO., LTD. 68 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Feedstuffs

Portland, Ore.—A meeting of feed dealers in the Portland district was held at the Multnomah Hotel, Dec. 11. Retail and wholesale feed codes and proposed state legislation were discussed.

Washington, D. C.—The hearing on a proposed code for the soybean industry, submitted by the National Soybean Oil Manufacturers Ass'n, claiming to represent 90% of the industry, was begun Dec. 6 before L. E. Kline of the N.R.A.

Vancouver, Wash.—Feed dealers in the southern district of the Washington Division of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n met in the Evergreen Hotel here recently, and nominated Charles Bixby for governor of the district, election to be held early in 1935.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Vegetable Oil Mills have resumed operations, after a short shutdown, another big shipment of 2,000 tons of copra having been received. After the cocoanut oil is extracted, the cake is shipped, mostly abroad, for cattle feed.—F. K. H.

Great Bend, Kan.—Shipping in a carload of ground Russian thistle from western Kansas, for feed, a local dairyman created a rate problem for the local agent of the Missouri Pacific, who found difficulty in classifying it. This was the first shipment of Russian thistle to ever be received in his territory.

Washington, D. C.—John I. McFarland, chairman of Canada's Grain Stabilization Board, conferring with U. S. government officials early this month, was reported as seeking to dispose of 15,000,000 bus. of frost-damaged Canadian wheat to the federal government for use as feed in drouth-stricken areas.

Washington, D. C.—A 90-day stay on operation of two sections of the code for the dog food industry has been granted by N.R.A. This gives the dog food code authority additional time to recommend reasonable definitions and standards of identity and biological value for canned dog foods, and to set forth reasonable labeling requirements.

Feeding of wheat to livestock is rapidly increasing. A country elevator at Emporia, Kan., was reported to have bought back a car of hard winter wheat and at the same time to have taken a car of corn at a premium of 12 cents per bushel for the latter grain. This nation-wide feeding of wheat, because of its relative cheapness and availability, is becoming more and more an important factor in the domestic situation.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Forty feed and grain dealers and directors of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n gathered under the leadership of Pres. W. C. Stephen in the West Hotel, Nov. 26, to plan county and district organizations as a means of bringing the distribution of state and federal relief feeds thru established retail channels. District meetings, as a preliminary to county organization, were planned for December.

Dried Apple Pomace.—From investigations made at both the Washington agricultural experiment station at Pullman, Wash., and the Western Washington experiment station at Puyallup to determine the digestibility and feeding value of dried apple pomace, it was proved that it is possible to use these by-products of the apple industry effectively as well as economically.—F. K. H.

New York, N. Y.—The first carload of horseshoe nails to be shipped to New York City for 25 years past was received Nov. 17 from the Buffalo factory. The 1442 boxes comprising the shipment contained 2,323,800 nails, enough to shoe completely 72,618 horses, an evidence that the horse may be coming back. C. H. French, manager of the factory, states that for more than two years a decided upturn in the horse nail business has been experienced.

Chicago, Ill.—Ralph M. Field, executive vice-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has announced the following new members: Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Waukegan, Ill.; El Campo (Tex.) Rice Milling Co.; W. J. Lawther Mills, Dallas, Tex.; Marshall (Tex.) Mill & Elevator Co.; Molasses Products Corp., New York; Scott Bros. Grain Co., Fort Worth; Sugar Land (Tex.) Feed Co., and Terminal Grain Co., Fort Worth.

Linseed Meal, available for domestic use, has been less again this season. Total production during the July-September quarter amounted to only 76,122 tons, while exports totaled 43,251 tons, leaving about 33,000 tons for the domestic market. This is slightly more than available during the corresponding quarter last year, when only 29,000 tons were retained for domestic use, and over 82,000 tons were exported. The drouth in the Central West has brought about an urgent inquiry for concentrates and, with reduced supplies of cottonseed meal, the demand for linseed meal has increased.

Memphis, Tenn.—The expansion program laid out by the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at its convention in October, has developed the following new members: Alco Milling Co. and Standard Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga.; City Mills Co. and Eelback Milling Co., Columbus, Ga.; Southern Milling Co. and Clark Milling Co., Augusta, Ga.; Piedmont Feed Mills, Charlotte, N. C.; Earle-Chesterfield Milling Co., Asheville, N. C.; Mountain City Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Security Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dixie Grain Co. and Riverside Milling Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.; Model Mills, Jackson, Tenn.; Thibault Milling Co., Little Rock, Ark., and Riley Feed Manufacturing Co., Pine Bluff, Ark. New associate members announced are: Bixbee Linseed Co., Chicago Heights, Ill.; Dewey Bros. Co., Blanchester, O.; Health Products Corp., Newark, N. J., and Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

Assessment on All Feed Manufactured

Acting under authority of the administrative order No. X-36 the code authority of the feed manufacturing industry will collect assessments from all manufacturers of mixed feeds, irrespective of whether such operations constitute the principal business activity or not.

The Feed Manufacturers' Code Authority assessment rates are as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ c per ton for first 100,000 tons; $\frac{1}{4}$ c per ton for next 100,000 tons; $\frac{1}{8}$ c per ton for all tonnage in excess of 200,000.

The basis is the total production for the twelve months ending June 1, 1934. Mill feed, bran, shorts, or other unprocessed and unprepared flour mill products are not subject to the feed code. The code covers all mixed or prepared feeds, including cracked or processed grains.

Mineral Feed Men to Meet in January

The second annual convention of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25. It will be a one-day meeting, opening at 10 a. m., says Executive Sec'y L. F. Brown, with several important subjects to be talked over. Among the topics to be considered are:

A code of fair competition for the industry.

The attitude of the industry relative to probable federal legislation affecting mineral feeds.

The desirability of attempting to arrange for the exchange of credit information.

The desirability of attempting to establish a collection agency.

To try and perfect some plan for the distribution of a series of bulletins to agricultural educational agencies.

To consider the possibility of undertaking a modest co-operative advertising campaign by the industry.

Such other pertinent matters relating to the industry as may be presented for consideration.

Federal Distribution of Feeds Dropped

Altho federal loans to farmers who must buy feed will be continued, the President's Drouth Relief Com'te has announced that agencies of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration have discontinued direct distribution of feeds to needy farmers and will henceforth operate under a co-ordinated plan.

The co-ordinated plan defines the activities permitted each government agency, specifying:

Farm Credit Administration—(1) Extension of regular credit to farmers for feed purchases thru commercial channels, such credit to be supplied thru the Production Credit Ass'ns in the case of farmers with suitable collateral. (2) Extension of "extraordinary" credit to farmers from funds made available thru the emergency appropriation, for the maintenance of live stock, in the case of producers not in a position to avail themselves of commercial credit, or of production credit loans.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration—(1) Provisions of funds to farmers for purchase of feed to maintain subsistence live stock in the case of farm families eligible for relief. In this instance, funds for feed purchases are limited to the amount necessary to provide feed for subsistence of 10 live stock units.

Canadian Feed Climbs Tariff

Canadian feedstuffs are being imported in nearly double the volume of last year, due to demand created by the drouth.

Grains have climbed the tariff wall in increasing quantities. In October, 833,512 bus. of Canadian wheat were received, compared with 99,411 in October a year ago; 1,180,192 barley, compared with none; 880,233 oats, compared with 14,011. During the four months ending with October, the imports were 4,174,015 bus. wheat, compared with 164,189; 3,055,835 barley, compared with none; 1,286,967 oats, compared with 99,431.

Canadian wheat stocks in store in the United States at the close of November, totaled 23,568,341 bus., distributed between Buffalo, N. Y.; Erie, Albany and Duluth. This compares with only 14,473,825 bus. total on the same date last year, a marked increase. On the other hand, United States wheat in store in Canada on Nov. 30 showed a decrease to 1,048,912 bus., from 2,250,645 bus. a year ago.

Hay has been admitted duty free when imported for use in the drouth areas since the end of August. In October, 5,789 tons were received, compared with 84 tons a year ago. Sharp increases have been noted in importations of bran, shorts, middlings and grass seeds.

The FERA has gone to Canada, seeking cheap fodders. On Nov. 27 an advertisement began in *The Winnipeg Free Press*, offering to buy fodder for the FERA account. Under the plan, Dominion Relief administrators

have first call on purchases. The advertisement reads:

WANTED:

Straw, Hay or Other Fodder
Will be purchasing fodders of all descriptions until June 1, 1935, for export. Any fodders purchased by me must be of fair average quality and of feeding value. My purchases are for the account of Federal Emergency Relief Administration of the U. S. A. Funds for these purchases are guaranteed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Brandon, Man.

Correspondence promptly attended to, and if samples are forwarded, prices will be given by return mail.

Hay Presses, Hammer-mills and Cutting Boxes can be placed for full winter's work.
SHERIFF MALCOM McGREGOR
Court House,
Brandon, Man.

Community Grinders Re-elect Zehr

Twenty-five delegates to the 4th annual convention of the Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n, held at the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill., Nov. 22, outlined aggressive plans for strengthening their organization. Pres. Dan Zehr, Mackinaw, presided.

T. V. Aaron, Illinois Department of Agriculture, reviewed existing feeds laws, and explained the present efforts of state officers to enforce feed inspection rules.

Most of the meeting was an open forum, in which the delegates talked over current state and local problems affecting the local grinding and mixing business.

Election of officers at the closing session placed: Dan S. Zehr, Mackinaw, pres.; J. T. Mills, McNabb, vice-pres.; D. D. DeForest, Galesburg, sec'y.

Feed Prices

The Cereal By Products Co. on Dec. 10 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in carload lots. Quotations on millfeeds to points east of Chicago are made on delivered basis:

| Mill Feeds | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | Packed | Ship-ment | Chi-cago | Va. Cities |
| Standard bran | 100s | Prompt | 29.00 | .... |
| Standard bran | " | Jan. | 29.25 | .... |
| Pure bran | " | Prompt | 29.75 | .... |
| Pure bran | " | Jan. | 30.00 | .... |
| Standard midds. | " | Dec. | 32.00 | .... |
| Standard midds. | " | Jan. | 31.25 | .... |
| Rye midds. | " | Prompt | 28.00 | .... |
| Flour midds spring ... | " | Prompt | 33.25 | .... |
| Red dog | " | Prompt | 34.25 | .... |

| Concentrates | | | |
|-------------------------|------|----------|-------------|
| 37% O. P. linseed meal. | 100s | Immed. | 44.00 48.80 |
| 34% O. P. linseed meal. | " | Immed. | 43.50 48.30 |
| 30% Oil meal | " | Immed. | 38.50 43.30 |
| 41% Soybean oil meal.. | " | Immed. | 41.20 44.70 |
| 41% Cottonseed meal.. | " | Im. Dec. | 43.75 43.40 |
| 43% Cottonseed meal.. | " | Im. Dec. | 45.75 45.40 |
| 45% Peanut meal | " | Immed. | 44.40 47.00 |

| Alfalfa Meal | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|----------|-------------|
| Peevee—(Pecos 20% leaf) | | | |
| Velvet—(Pecos 17% leaf) | | | |
| Pecos special (choice fine) | | | |
| No. 1 medium meal.... | 100s | Im. Jan. | 30.50 31.40 |
| No. 2 medium meal.... | " | Im. Jan. | 28.50 33.40 |

| Cereal Products | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------|-------------|
| Table grade oat products | | | |
| Whole rolled barley.... | 100s | Immed. | 82.80 87.20 |
| Roller hulled barley.... | 100s | Immed. | 56.00 60.40 |
| Fine ground fd'g oatmeal | | | |
| Reground oatfeed..... | 100s | Immed. | 46.00 50.40 |
| Unground oat hulls.sacked | | Prompt | 20.00 23.40 |
| | | Prompt | 21.00 24.90 |

| Corn By-Products | | | |
|------------------------|------|--------|-------------|
| White hominy feed.... | 100s | Prompt | 37.50 41.90 |
| Yellow hominy feed.... | " | Immed. | .... |
| Yellow corn feed meal. | " | Prompt | .... |

| Miscellaneous | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Malt sprouts standard, | | | |
| sacked | Dec. | .... | .... |
| Corn distillers grains 28%, | | | |
| 100s | Immed. | .... | .... |
| Dried brewers grains, sacked | Prompt | 30.50 | 36.40 |
| Buckwheat re-cleaned..... | Prompt | 1.50 | .... |
| Dried buttermilk, 100s. | | | |
| per cwt. | Prompt | 4.00 | .... |
| Dried skim milk, 100s. | | | |
| per cwt. | Prompt | 3.96 | .... |
| Blackstrap molasses, | | | |
| bulk spot | Dec. | 7c f.o.b. New Orleans | |

Honor Roll for Wholesalers

Responding to a demand from its membership to "curb direct selling," the executive com'te of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n decided upon an "honor roll" of wholesalers who protect the established retail dealer, and refuse to sell direct to consumers. This is to be used by its members as a buying guide. In its announcement to the wholesale trade the Ass'n said:

We have reserved a place for you on this "honor roll" and we would like a letter signifying your intention to co-operate with us.

A place on this "honor roll" is open to all wholesalers doing business of any kind with our members. And once any firm has accepted our invitation and is placed on the roll, that firm will remain there until, if, and when it has been definitely proved that the firm in question has violated our confidence and sold at wholesale directly to a farmer or otherwise been unfriendly to the established retail feed trade.

Action will only be taken on complaints from our members after issuance of the first "honor roll," and then not until the accused has had a fair hearing before the ass'n's full executive com'te.

The coal code authority of New York state has been enjoined from enforcing price fixing in a decision by Justice Andrew J. McNaught, holding the state N.R.A. unconstitutional, the Schackno act being invalid because it adopts not a law of the Congress, but a body of rules and regulations prepared by individuals and approved by the President.

Available Feed Supplies

Under the coordination of distributing agencies for federal relief to drouth stricken areas, which makes use of existing commercial and industrial channels, the duties of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are to locate supplies of feed and disseminate information regarding prices and availability.

Late in November the Administration's listing of available stocks of hay with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, at Kansas City, totaled 2,055,000 tons. This included 300,000 tons alfalfa, 150,000 prairie hay, 75,000 lespedeza, 80,000 soy bean hay, 150,000 corn fodder and stover, 250,000 straw, and 800,000 Johnson grass.

The Agency has circularized 30,000 shippers and handlers of feeds, to locate supplies. With this information it feels requests from feeders, or county com'tes can be filled with complete information regarding feeds available, nearest point where they can be bought, relative feeding values, freight rates, and delivered costs.

Feedstuffs Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1933, in tons, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|------------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| *Baltimore | 3,164 | 2,914 | .... | .... |
| Boston | 330 | .... | 20 | .... |
| *Chicago | 6,545 | 13,062 | 25,509 | 32,717 |
| Cincinnati | 300 | 330 | .... | .... |
| †Kansas City | 2,525 | 20,825 | 2,680 | 18,220 |
| †Los Angeles | 1,046 | 2,550 | .... | .... |
| Milwaukee | 480 | 1,625 | 5,880 | 6,375 |
| *Minneapolis | 2,441 | 1,242 | 27,977 | 25,585 |
| *New York | 140 | 128 | .... | .... |
| *Peoria | 7,180 | 11,300 | 9,060 | 13,375 |
| *†Portland, Ore. | .... | .... | 251 | .... |
| ††Portland, Ore. | .... | .... | 61 | .... |
| †San Francisco | 95 | 85 | .... | .... |

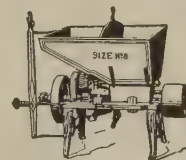
*Millfeed. †Bran and Shorts. *†Middlings. ††Screenings.

Zinc is as essential to animal life as iron copper or manganese, according to demonstrations by C. A. Eivehjem and E. B. Hart, Wisconsin, in current experiments. Zinc is always found in small amounts in both plants and animals.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sack-ing or Wagon Box Ele-vator. Circular on re-quest.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA



SIDNEY KWIK-MIX FEED MIXER

A Perfect Batch In Every Mix

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION
QUIET OPERATION
FAST MIXING

Write for Details

ALSO

TRUCK DUMPS — FEED GRINDERS
MANLIFTS
CORN SHELLERS—CRUSHERS—CLEANERS

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

THE MAN *behind* WAYNE FEEDS



... *is* Trusted ...!

A DEALER is known by his wares; in them lies either his success or his failure. If his customers trust his products, they trust him, and he prospers accordingly.

Wayne Dealers are trusted, because Wayne feeds are trusted.

Wayne recognizes that its own success is based on the combined success of all Wayne dealers. Therefore Wayne Feeds are made just as reliable, just as attractive to feeders, as modern scientific methods permit.

Every lot of Wayne Feed is like the last lot in appearance, texture, and nutritional

value. It comes to you fresh and ready to make friends for you.

Thousands of feeders are placing their trust in Wayne Feeds and in Wayne Dealers. The Wayne slogan is looked up to wherever it is known: "AN HONEST FEED AT AN HONEST PRICE."

Write in for information and full details. This may lead to a business contact which will mean a great deal to your prosperity.

ALLIED MILLS, INC.

ADVERTISING DEPT. FORT WAYNE, IND.

WRITE NOW

ALLIED MILLS, INC.
Advertising Dept., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send me, without cost, further information about Wayne Feeds. No obligation attached.

Name

Address

.....

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Why should all turkeys join the Thanksgiving bands? All celebrants thoroly enjoy the music of their drumsticks.

The most favorable proportion of salt in rations of both growing chicks and laying hens is between one-half and one per cent.

Supplementing rations fed laying hens with feed ingredients rich in vitamin G has materially increased the number of chicks hatched from fertile eggs.

Stecoah, N. C.—Large quantities of sunflower seed, planted in scattered hills in the fields of corn, have been harvested by farmers in this county for use in poultry feeds.

Spencer, Ia.—The Spencer Chick Hatchery has been given additional time, until Jan. 4, by the Federal Trade Commission, to file its answer to charges of selling hatchery products below cost of production in a competitor's territory.

Soybean oilmeal was a satisfactory substitute for half of the animal protein in chick ration tests in Wisconsin in 1933. So was linseed meal. Gluten meal failed to produce as good growth as either soybean meal or linseed meal.

Cobs ground to a fineness of from one-half to three-quarters inch make very satisfactory poultry house litter. They are usually ground in a hammer mill. It is necessary to guard against having the cobs mold, but when this is done they work very well.

New York, N. Y.—The International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers recently held its 53rd annual convention on the roof of the Pennsylvania Hotel. At the show, of which Harry Juster, Brooklyn, is sec'y, 575 pedigreed birds were exhibited and judged.

Fortifying a ration of grains, dried milk and meat scraps with 3% yeast, Halpin, Bird, Kline and Elvehjem, Wisconsin, raised the vitamin B content of eggs from laying hens by 100% and the vitamin G content by 50%, over the vitamin B and G content of eggs from hens receiving only the check ration.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Tall Corn Poultry & Allied Industries exposition opened in the Coliseum, Dec. 12, to run including the 17th. Its diversified program provided for classes in all varieties of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and covies, canaries, parrots and gold fish. Displays of commercial feeds, and poultry and pet equipment were arranged.

Now is the time to encourage mash feeding to laying hens. Farmers have in many cases lost the habit. Point out the relative cheapness of mash at this time, with grains high and going higher, while concentrates continue relatively low. It's actually cheaper to feed mash right now, even aside from the better quality and production.—Floyd Oles.

New York, N. Y.—New England poultry merchants, producers and federal agents attended a poultry code hearing at New York, Dec. 7, preparations for which have been under way for two months or more. Efforts have been made to agree upon provisions to embody in the proposed code that will apply to Boston, Philadelphia, Providence and New Jersey. Charles R. Hersum, A.A.A. representative in Boston, has held many conferences with poultry producers and dealers, and they virtually agree on trade practices that are desired. Adoption would change marketing conditions here considerably. One chief provision proposes establishment of a centralized inspection service where all live poultry would be examined before permitted on the market. Poultry peddlers who visit farmers to buy hens, would come under a licensing system, so they could not "continue some of their racketeer practices, by which many have been cheating the farmers."—L. V. S.

Pullman, Wash.—Washington poultrymen now receive poultry courses over the radio. Hundreds of poultrymen have been listening to the weekly broadcasts of the poultry school over radio stations KGA and KMO. Tacoma; KFIO, Spokane, and KPQ, Wenatchee. Each week the poultry department of Washington State College prepare the broadcasts.—F. K. H.

Rock Phosphate for Chickens

In Wisconsin Experiment Station feeding trials using rock phosphate as an ingredient in the ration for growing chicks (5 trials) and for laying hens (4 trials) it was learned that the use of a ration containing 3% rock phosphate retards the growth and lowers the number of eggs produced. No abnormal symptoms are produced in chickens due to rock phosphate feeding at this level, except retarded growth and lowered egg production.

Additions of one or two per cent rock phosphate to poultry rations have given results fully comparable to rations in which steamed bone meal and limestone constituted the mineral supplement. Raw rock phosphate appears to be a safe ingredient in the ration of chicks and laying hens if this mineral is not fed in excess of two per cent of the ration.

Day-Old Chick Sexing Problem

Where chick sexing will lead in the poultry industry of this country remains unknown, for while at present it appears to be just a fad, the practice has both advantages and disadvantages.

Its advantages, says L. M. Hurd, New York College of Agriculture, include elimination of males when they can not be profitably raised, more rapid and uniform growth of chicks with lower mortality and lower feed costs to produce pullets, and a smaller investment in equipment. Disadvantages include likelihood of unbalanced demand for cockerels and pullets, the possibility of fraud on the part of some agents and hatcherymen in the early stages of chick sexing development, increased costs for baby chicks, and increased chances for dissatisfied customers should the ratio of males to females prove anything but normal.

The work of sexing baby chicks is tedious but can be learned with patience, persistence, good eyesight, and a fair sense of touch.

A Maine Poultry Formula

In territories that must purchase most of their feedstuffs poultry men have a reputation for more careful formulation of economical rations than is common in sections where feedstuffs are plentifully produced. Probably this careful figuring of costs is the reason for New England states being considered an outstanding outlet for mill by-products and concentrate ingredients.

Maine's College of Agriculture suggests the following formula for laying hens: 200 lbs. coarse yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat flour middlings, 100 lbs. ground heavy oats that run 38 to 40 lbs. per bu., 50 lbs. of 50% protein or better meat scraps, 25 lbs. 50% protein fish meal, 25 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal with not more than 20% fiber, 25 lbs. dried skim-milk or dried buttermilk, 15 lbs. calcium carbonate (ground oyster shell, or ground limestone with a content of not less than 96% calcium carbonate), 5 lbs. common salt. This makes a total of 645 lbs.

Scratch grain to be fed with the above mash is satisfactorily made with 100 lbs. whole or cracked yellow corn, and 100 lbs. wheat. Or it may include oats or barley, provided half the mixture is yellow corn.

A vitamin D supplement should be fed in winter months. If hens are kept in confinement the year around cod liver or sardine oil or meal should be a regular part of the ration. If cod liver meal is used it should constitute not more than 2% of the ration; cod liver oil, not more

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during September, 1934, and during the nine months ending with September, 1934, compared with the same periods in 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons:

| | September | | 9 mos. ending September | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Cottonseed cake..... | 5,821 | 5,821 | 16,903 | 44,355 |
| Linseed cake..... | 8,574 | 22,810 | 130,927 | 119,867 |
| Other oil cake..... | 564 | 564 | 7,541 | 23,002 |
| Cottonseed meal..... | 111 | 2,202 | 3,069 | 20,839 |
| Linseed meal..... | 772 | 619 | 7,372 | 5,731 |
| Other oil cake meal..... | 23 | 31 | 1,975 | 6,629 |
| Fish meal..... | 1,293 | 362 | 17,907 | 1,532 |
| Kafir and milo..... | 1,108 | 1,134 | 5,252 | 6,460 |
| Mixed dairy feeds..... | 218 | 128 | 1,041 | 1,158 |
| Mixed poultry feeds..... | 225 | 139 | 2,080 | 1,626 |
| Oyster shells..... | 7,589 | 3,695 | 39,647 | 43,371 |
| Other prepared and mixed feeds..... | 144 | 103 | 1,676 | 1,035 |
| Other feeds, including bran, etc..... | 2,098 | 874 | 15,730 | 5,584 |

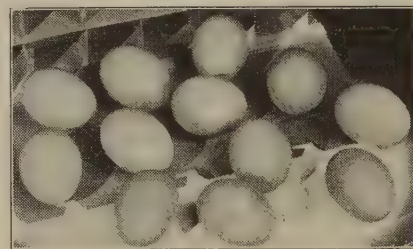
DOES YOUR LAYING MASH PRODUCE PREMIUM EGGS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS?

YOUR laying mash does, of course, give your customers much heavier egg production than ordinary mixes. But does your mash also produce a bigger, thicker egg—an egg that, because of its obvious superiority, will bring a premium in any market?

Today you can offer your customers a mash that will actually do this. All you have to do is add one per cent of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam to your present laying mash. The experience of leading egg producers proves that a good Yeast Foam feed will produce a bigger, thicker egg, an egg that will stand up better and beat up better. And, above all, an egg that commands a premium price everywhere! Eastern poultrymen are getting several cents over the market for every Yeast Foam egg they can produce. In one Western market doctors are recommending Yeast Foam eggs to their patients.

SALES BOOM—DOUBLES MILL CAPACITY

Yeast Foam mashes give poultry (and stock) raisers results that they cannot get with any other feed. No wonder business is good for the elevator operators making these mashes. "Our mash sales have more than doubled over last year," says one. "Our yeast mash has brought us a 25% increase in customers in a short time," writes a second. A third has just



Sweepstake Dozen Eggs at Iowa State Egg Show. Both these and the Sweepstake single egg were produced by Yeast Foam-fed hens.

had to double the capacity of his feed mill in order to keep up with the growth of his yeast feed business.

A yeast mash should do as much for your feed department. So why don't you write today—for the whole yeast story. There's no obligation.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.

Dept. X

1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago

than 1 pint to each 100 lbs. of mash. These products should be biologically tested and contain not more than 3% free fatty acid.

It has been repeatedly contended that there is no "best" laying formula. Local availability of ingredients, climatic conditions, care of the laying stock, and other factors play important roles in economizing production. Consequently substitution of ingredients in a formula is permissible within reasonable limits. For instance, fish meal, meat scrap, and dried milk products are used principally for their protein content. A variety of protein products is commendable, if the cost is not excessive, since variety helps balance the amino acids. If the cost of variety is excessive it is apt to take the economy out of an economy ration.

Tankage Compared With Meat Scraps for Chicks

Blood meal or tankage can be used satisfactorily as a substitute for meat scrap in combination with a liberal supply of dried milk as a protein supplement for growing chicks.

In trials by Halpin and Holmes, at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, with four lots each of 60 S. C. White Leghorn chicks, the basal ration was: ground yellow corn, 45 parts; wheat bran, 15 parts; standard middlings, 15 parts; alfalfa, 5 parts; dried skim milk, 8 parts; high calcium limestone grit, 3 parts; salt, 1 part. Lot 1D received an 8% supplement of meat scrap; Lot 2D received an 8% supplement of tankage; Lot 3D received an 8% supplement of blood meal; Lot 4D received the basal ration only.

All groups showed a low mortality varying from no loss in lots 1D and 3D to 3.4% loss in Lot 4D. Lots 1D and 2D made nearly identical growth and showed more rapid gain during the first 10 weeks than Lots 3D and 4D. The weights of the pullets at 20 weeks were comparable in all groups.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



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LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Sardine Oil of California

By F. P. DE HOFF, before Ass'n of Feed Control Officials

In November, 1929, the first carload of biologically tested refined sardine oil was shipped to be used as a source of vitamin D in commercial poultry feeds. Early in 1930 E. M. Nelson and John Ruel Manning, of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., stated, in a paper entitled "Vitamins A and D in Fish Oils," "Tuna and sardine oils were found to be as good as, or better than, cod liver oil in vitamin D potency." About this time other producers of sardine oil began the work of biologically testing their products. At present the producers of sardine oil are maintaining and operating with experienced scientists, biological laboratories that are second to none.

It has been estimated that the Pacific Coast produces annually approximately 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons of marine oils that can be converted for vitamin purposes. At present approximately 1,000,000 gallons of biologically tested and proved refined sardine oil are being used annually by the poultry and the animal industries of the United States.

The California state law requires that we pack 13½ cases of 1-lb. oval sardines, 48 cans to the case, from every ton of sardines caught, a possible 22½ cases to the ton. In other words, approximately 45% of the daily catch must be packed for human consumption, and 55% may be utilized for the production of sardine meal and oil.

The largest sardine cannery on the Pacific Coast, which is located at Pittsburg, Calif., is equipped to unload from 60 to 70 tons per hour. The canning capacity is approximately 80 tons per hour, and the by-products capacity about 25. With such equipment it is possible to move the daily supply of fish thru both departments very rapidly.

The raw material in the by-products department is cooked by live steam for about 25 minutes, by passing thru a continuous screw, steam jacketed cooker. Upon leaving the cooker the fish is passed thru an expeller or press, where the oil and moisture are separated. The pressed cake is then carried on thru a drier for the production of sardine meal.

A composite sample of each tank of oil is taken and sent to the laboratory to be biologically tested on baby chicks.

We feel that crudely produced oils will gradually fade out of the picture. Properly produced sardine oil for feeding purposes should carry less than ½% free fatty acids. In the case of our own product we are able, by the rapid handling of fresh raw material, to produce an oil that averages about ¼% free fatty acids.

For selling below the retail lumber code price, the federal court at Minneapolis, Dec. 3, found the Pockrandt Lumber & Fuel Co. guilty of contempt.

Feed Output of Canadian Mills

Merchant and custom mills in Canada have shown an increase in the volume of grindings for feed, according to the latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, covering October.

Grindings of oats totaled 7,642,898 lbs. during the month, compared with 7,514,128 lbs. in October, 1933. The amount of corn cracked was 4,269,639 lbs., compared with 4,203,955; barley grinding was 3,047,473 lbs., against 2,645,988; mixed grain produced, 59,213,397 lbs. compared with 60,315,362.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Feeders Supply & Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., was judged guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$2 and costs for shipment of quantities of misbranded cottonseed screenings, on or about Sept. 19 and Nov. 22, 1932, from Missouri into Kansas. The article was labeled to contain 43% protein but contained less.

Texas Refining Co., Greenville, Tex., pleaded guilty to shipping two lots of misbranded cottonseed meal from Texas into Kansas on or about Aug. 17 and Sept. 14, 1932. The tags called for 100 lbs. net of 43% protein cottonseed cake and meal "Made for Interstate Feed Co., Fort Worth, Tex." One shipment contained less than the stated percentage of protein; the second was short weight. A fine of \$400 was imposed.

A. Overholt & Co., Broad Ford, Pa., was alleged to have shipped on or about Sept. 13 and Sept. 28, 1933, 158 bags of misbranded stock feed, located in part at Elkton, Md., and in part at Baltimore, Md. The labels called for 18% protein and 16.58% fibre, whereas the article contained a lower amount of protein and a higher percentage of fibre. No claimant appeared and the court ordered the property destroyed.

Farmers Cotton Seed Products Co., Inc., Bartlett, Tex., pleaded guilty to shipping quantities of misbranded cottonseed meal and cake from Texas into Missouri on or about Aug. 11 and Aug. 31, 1932. The cake was labeled "Interstate Brand . . . Protein not less than 25% . . ." The meal was labeled "Protein, not less than 28% . . . Choctaw Prime Coldpressed Flake." The articles contained less than 28% protein. The court imposed a fine of \$50.

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

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Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

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WIZARD MIXER,

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Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A Balanced Ration Is Economical

By EARL N. SHULTZ, Iowa State College
Feeding a balanced grain mixture to dairy cows this winter will conserve feed and will be cheaper than feeding "whatever happens to be on hand." Cows will also come through the winter in better shape if they are fed a balanced grain mixture.

"Will a cow pay for high protein concentrate feeds this winter?" is a question many dairymen are asking. A member of the Fayette County Cow Testing Ass'n answered the question indirectly, according to Morris Swenson, tester.

As an experiment, he fed one of his cows a balanced ration according to production and obtained an increase of \$4.20 in the value of the product for an investment of \$1.08 in extra feed. Since the extra feed was high protein concentrate, it indicates, at least, that the good cow will pay for the feed she gets, if it is fed properly.

A little figuring based on experimental trials will show the economy of feeding a balanced ration. For example, a cow producing 20 pounds of 4 per cent milk daily requires about 2 pounds of digestible protein daily and 14.5 pounds of total digestible nutrients.

In northern Iowa, where there is a fair supply of corn, corn fodder or silage—and about two-thirds enough legume hay such as alfalfa or soybean hay—if corn is used alone as the grain feed about 11 pounds daily will be necessary to supply the necessary protein. And then the cow will have a balanced feed. This amount of corn and cob meal would cost about 11 cents a day at present prices.

If a balanced grain mixture of 500 pounds of corn and cob meal, 200 pounds of bran and 200 pounds of cracked soybeans is fed, only 5 pounds of the mixture will be necessary for the production of 30 pounds of milk when fed with the combination of roughages mentioned.

The cost per day for this grain at current prices will be about 8 cents, or 3 cents less than if the cow were fed on corn alone. In addition to being cheaper and taking fewer pounds, the second mixture is better from the standpoint of milk production and the cow's health. Though 3 cents per day per cow is small, for a 10-cow herd the saving would amount to 30 cents a day or nearly \$10 a month.

Use of Dried Skim Milk Grows

Dried skimmilk as an ingredient in animal and poultry feeds has shown marked strides since the keeping of records on this commodity was begun by the American Dry Milk Institute, in 1928. During 1928 only 15% of the total production of dry skimmilk, or 22,199,000 lbs., was used in feeds. By 1931 this volume had increased to 39.8%, totaling 104,251,000 lbs. It has continued to grow since, 44.7% with total volume of 120,776,000 lbs. in 1932; 43% with volume of 123,889,000 lbs. in 1933.

Altho dried buttermilk has shown no such spectacular growth as the relatively new dried skimmilk, it has managed to hold its own with production of 50,535,000 lbs. in 1931, 48,712,000 lbs. in 1932, and 53,260,000 lbs. in 1933.

The general code authority, formed three months ago to embrace 30 miscellaneous industries, has been discontinued.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

| | St. Louis | | Kansas City | |
|--------------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Bran | Shorts | Bran | Shorts |
| Oct. 13..... | 24.05 | 26.00 | 22.25 | 25.50 |
| Oct. 20..... | 24.40 | 26.75 | 22.65 | 25.75 |
| Oct. 27..... | 24.20 | 26.25 | 22.60 | 25.75 |
| Nov. 3..... | 25.25 | 26.65 | 23.35 | 26.70 |
| Nov. 10..... | 25.40 | 27.00 | 23.20 | 26.25 |
| Nov. 17..... | 26.70 | 28.75 | 24.50 | 27.90 |
| Nov. 24..... | 26.00 | 28.90 | 23.90 | 28.75 |
| Dec. 1..... | 27.35 | 30.20 | 25.30 | 30.25 |
| Dec. 8..... | 28.60 | 31.00 | 26.90 | 31.35 |

Vitamin A Studies with Dairy Cattle

By O. C. COPELAND, dairy husbandman, Texas Station

Studies concerning vitamin A in dairy cattle feeding at this station have embraced both the effects of a deficiency of this vitamin upon the health of dairy cattle, and the relation between the quantities of vitamin A in the feed and that produced in the butter fat of lactating dairy cows. The following are some recent results found at this Station in connection with our vitamin A investigation:

Cows fed continuously on a ration of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls will die as a result of a deficiency of vitamin A.

Sorghum silage fed free choice in addition to cottonseed meal and hulls does not furnish sufficient vitamin A to maintain good health and insure regular breeding in the animals.

Yellow corn, fed at the rate of 6 to 7 pounds daily, did not furnish enough vitamin A to prevent night blindness (a characteristic symptom of vitamin A deficiency). When a cow is on a feed containing insufficient amounts of vitamin A the vitamin A potency of the butter will depend upon the length of time the ration has been fed as well as the vitamin A potency of the ration.

Butter fat taken at a late stage of the lactation period from cows fed cottonseed meal and hulls contained 2.5 units of vitamin A per gram, whereas, butter fat from cows fed silage in addition to a cottonseed meal and hulls contained from 2 to 12 units of vitamin A per gram, and butter fat from cows fed cottonseed meal and allowed pasture contained 33 units per gram.

One cow fed 17,000 units of vitamin A in 6 to 7 pounds daily of yellow corn produced butter fat the vitamin A content of which decreased from 38 units per gram at the beginning of the test to 16 units in 4 weeks and 5 units at the end of 5 months. Another cow receiving 7 pounds of yellow corn and 6 pounds of heat-dried alfalfa meal, supplying 116,000 units of vitamin A daily, produced butter fat, the vitamin A content of which decreased from 33 units at the beginning of the test to 20 units in 4 weeks and to 12 units in 8 weeks, after which it remained rather constant. This number of units is probably greater than that ordinarily supplied in hays and fodder.

When two cows producing butter fat containing 1 and 5 units of vitamin A, respectively, were placed on pasture the units of vitamin A in the butter increased to 32 and 25 respectively within two weeks.

The feed of cows must be high in vitamin A potency in order for the cows to continue to produce butter fat high in vitamin A. Green growing pasture grasses appear to be needed to maintain the production of butter fat high in vitamin A.

By comparing the vitamin A content of butter fat from cows fed varying amounts of this vitamin, it was estimated that one unit of vitamin A in the butter requires an average of eleven units in the feed. In other words, the dairy cow is not very efficient in transferring vitamin A potency of the feed into vitamin A in the butter she produces.

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November compared with November, 1933, in tons, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------------|----------|--------|-----------|------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Baltimore | 49 | 12 | .... | .... |
| Chicago | 4,091 | 3,540 | 876 | 265 |
| Cincinnati | 275 | 440 | .... | .... |
| Ft. Worth | 2,860 | .... | 110 | .... |
| Kansas City | 8,520 | 4,944 | 3,708 | 732 |
| Los Angeles | 11,044 | 13,299 | .... | .... |
| Minneapolis | 3,046 | 668 | 186 | 53 |
| New York | 179 | 226 | .... | .... |
| Peoria | 150 | 350 | 20 | 60 |
| Portland, Ore. | 327 | 922 | .... | .... |
| San Francisco | 312 | 964 | .... | .... |
| Seattle | 275 | 187 | .... | .... |

Deduction of bag refund claims from wheat processing tax returns was specifically authorized by the Treasury Department some time ago, in T. D. 4474, yet a few collectors of internal revenue are refusing the return if the deduction is made. The department is notifying collectors that the deduction is proper.

ANALYSIS of FEEDS

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Cuts Feeding Cost 35% By Avoiding Waste and Converting Roughage and Stalks Into More Meat, Milk and Eggs

To make a profit from live stock during this year of short crops and high grain prices, you must feed 3 cattle on what you formerly used for 2. Every pound of home-grown feed should be made to deliver its full fattening value. The best way to do this is to mix and grind grains, roughage and stalks with a Stover Hammer Mill.

Grinds for 1/4 less than custom mills. Saves its cost the first year, feeding 15 cattle. Earns you money grinding for neighbors.

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Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

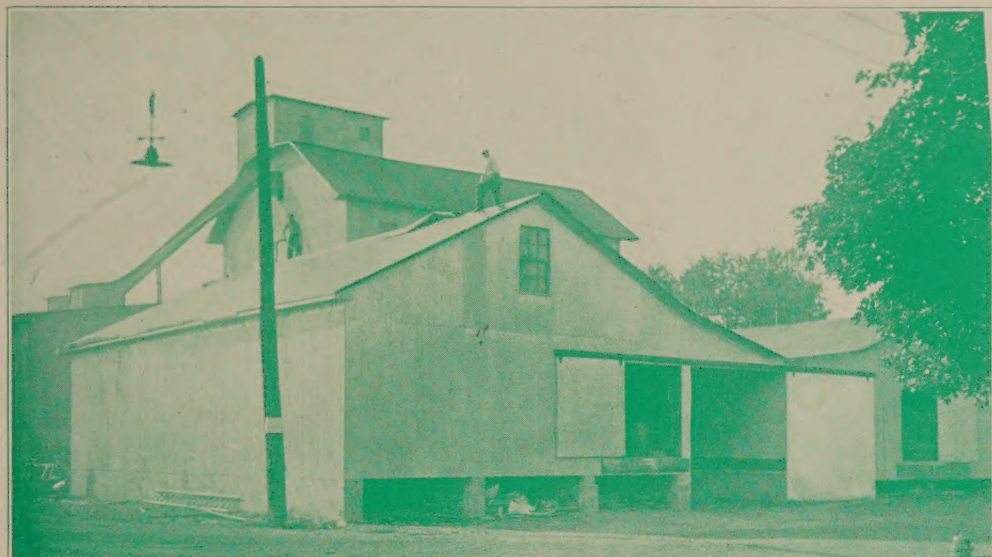
The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

Detailed in its analysis of ingredients and tables on nutrition and feeding standards. Fully cross-indexed for ready reference. A dependable guide in solving feeding problems. 19th edition, 780 pages, well bound in cloth. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.50, plus postage.

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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



Warehouses, Feed Mill and Elevator of Foster-Kendall Co., Carmel, Ind.

Seed and Feed Business Developed by Depression

Depression built the wholesale seed, feed, grain and grain products business of Foster-Kendall Co., at Carmel, Ind. Organized June 1, 1929, by C. Y. and D. S. Foster, and M. E. Kendall, to take over the old flour mill at Carmel that was closed, the company was immediately faced with \$12,000 expense for remodeling. This was followed by the depression years of 1930 to 1933, difficult enough for established businesses, a discouraging hazard for a new business.

A year after opening the partners in Foster-Kendall Co. became convinced that many feed grinding and mixing plants and country elevators were finding difficulty in financing carlot purchases of seeds, concentrate feed ingredients and grain by-products demanded by their trade. This led to the further conclusion that these retail outlets would welcome an opportunity to purchase mixed lots of supplies in truck load lots, delivered to their doors. A salesman was hired and started organizing a route.

The idea was right. Testimony lies in the extent of the wholesale business that has been developed, stretching for 100 miles around Carmel, where two salesmen work vigorously to make their once-a-week calls, and have to limit some calls to once every two weeks.

"Twenty-four hour service" is a slogan and practice that has played its part in building the business. Three trucks get their loads at the company's Carmel plant and follow the salesmen within 24 hours to effect the promised delivery. The company keeps a fourth truck at home for local business.

Insofar as is possible the business is kept on a cash basis. Within a week of the order the cash is in the company's bank.

Beyond the first remodeling when possession was taken, building additions and new machinery installations have been made only as the growth of the business produced the capital to pay for them.

Completed early this fall was a 12x42 ft. warehouse addition between the major plant and the railroad siding where space was available for storing carload receipts of feed ingredients. Completed about the same time was a 54x30 ft. frame, iron-clad warehouse adjacent to a previous warehouse, connected thereto by an extension of the roof to protect the driveway left between the buildings. The driveway is bridged at two points at the warehouse floor level by draw bridges, balanced with cable lifts for ease in pushing up out of the way to permit passage of trucks. These bridges facilitate the hand trucking of sacked and packaged products from one part of the plant to another.

The new warehouse has room for storing 14 carloads of sacked products. These are stacked in tiers, aisles and passageways being left for the hand trucks. Each warehouse has several doors so several trucks can be loaded at the same time, and the company's wholesale and retail business kept from interfering with each other.

The company sacks its seeds and its own processed poultry, hog and dairy feeds under its "Royal Brand" pictured in red with a representation of a crown. Its poultry feeds include starting, growing and laying mashers, scratch feeds, broiler rations, and fatteners. Rabbit feeds, and calf meals are a part of this line. The hog feeds include 40% protein, hog balancers, pig meals, and minerals. A 32% and a 16% dairy feed is processed. The line of wholesaled feed ingredients includes cod liver oil, dried milk by-products, kelp, yeast, minerals, oil meals, alfalfa meal, fish meal, hominy, limestone, bone meal, oyster shell, granite grit, copra meal, charcoal, salt, tankage and meat scrap.

The company's wholesale field seed house is half a block from the elevator and feed plant. Here is machinery for cleaning and sacking clover, alfalfa, timothy, and other seeds, and germinating equipment for making tests.

Feed grinding is with a Gruendler hammer mill, driven by a 50 h.p. motor. A Howes horizontal mixer prepares the feed for sacking. Corn crackers, reels, and other machinery run the power demand up to 120 h.p. for the entire plant, most of the machinery being run by individual motors. Recently added to the machinery was a Singer portable bag closing machine, and an automatic sacking scale.

While the salesmen make their calls in the interests of both the seed and the feed departments of the business, and the trucks deliver mixed loads, the management of the two departments is kept distinctly separate. M. E. Kendall has charge of grain, feed, feed ingredient, and coal buying, processing and handling. D. S. Foster manages seed buying, cleaning, testing and storing. Each is a well-informed expert in his own line.

Wheat Bonuses cost Canada \$12,500,000, but the Wheat Pool will cost many times this amount.

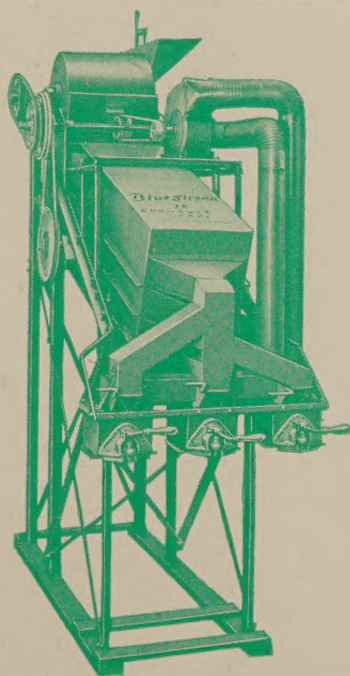
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Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.

Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

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Blue Streak CORN CUTTER GRADER AND ASPIRATOR

Answers your problem of freshly cut, well-graded, and perfectly cleaned corn at the lowest possible cost.

The Blue Streak Corn Cutter costs only half as much as you would expect to pay, and it cuts, cleans, and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

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